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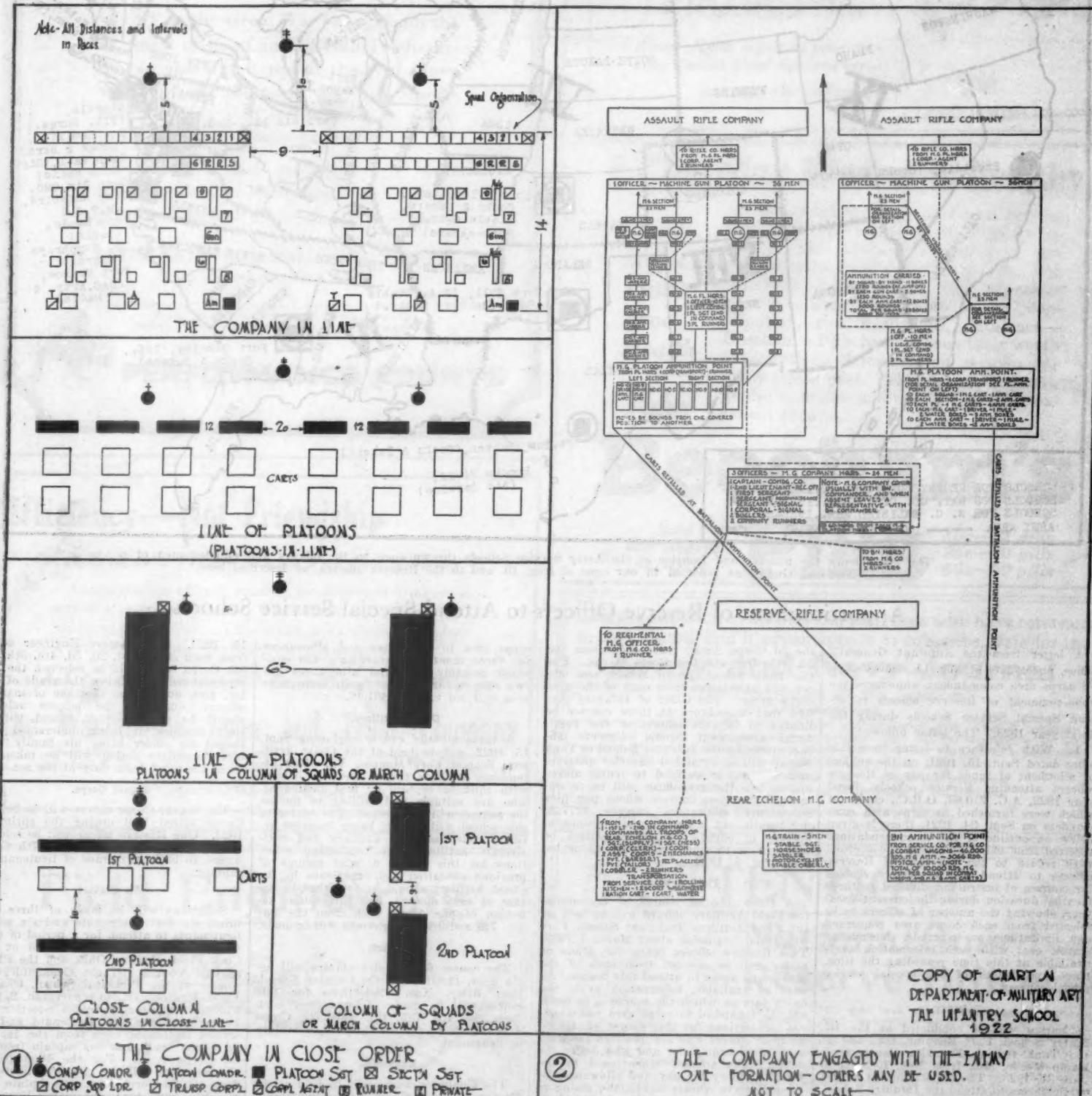
NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES

JOURNAL.

VOLUME LIX. NUMBER 52.
WHOLE NUMBER 3079.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1922.

SPECIAL PRICE TO THE SERVICES, 24.
SINGLE COPIES, 15c. PER YEAR, \$6.New Formations for Battalion Machine Gun Company
War Strength—5 Officers, 141 Enlisted

The above chart illustrates the close order formations recommended by the Infantry School for the drill of the battalion machine gun company, and one formation that might be taken by a machine gun company in assisting the advance of its battalion. Both rectangles 1 and 2 are based upon the present war strength organization of 5 officers and 141 enlisted

men. The organization and equipment of the company were described in the Infantry column of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, in the issue of July 15.

For ceremonies the company is formed as the left company of the battalion, the company formation depending upon the battalion formation prescribed by the battalion commander. If the battalion is alone the formation is usually close col-

umn with the two platoons in close line, though it take the disposition shown at the top of rectangle 1. Column of squads is the usual march formation. When forming as part of the battalion in column of squads the company habitually forms as the rear company.

Rectangle 2 shows one of a number of formations that may be adopted by the company in action. This drawing is a

copy of a chart prepared at the Infantry School by Lieut. E. Kutschko, Inf., and issued to students and subscribers to the school mailing list by the Department of Military Art. The chart is self-explanatory, showing the relative posts and duties of the company personnel, the channels of communication and ammunition supply, and the composition of the assault and rear echelons of the company.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, INC.

Office, No. 354 Fourth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
Telephone: Madison Square 3086-3087
Cable address, Armynavy, New York

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—ESTABLISHED 1863—REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

Editor-in-Chief, BRIG. GEN. HENRY J. REILLY, O.R.C.
Business Manager, MAJOR G. R. BAINES, O.R.C.
Managing Editor, MANUS MCFADDEN.
Naval Editor, CAPT. DUDLEY W. KNOX.Washington Correspondent, E. B. JOHNS, 61 Home Life Building. Telephone: Main 4548.
Chicago Office, Room 203, Conway Building.
Paris Office, 109 Faubourg St. Honore.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

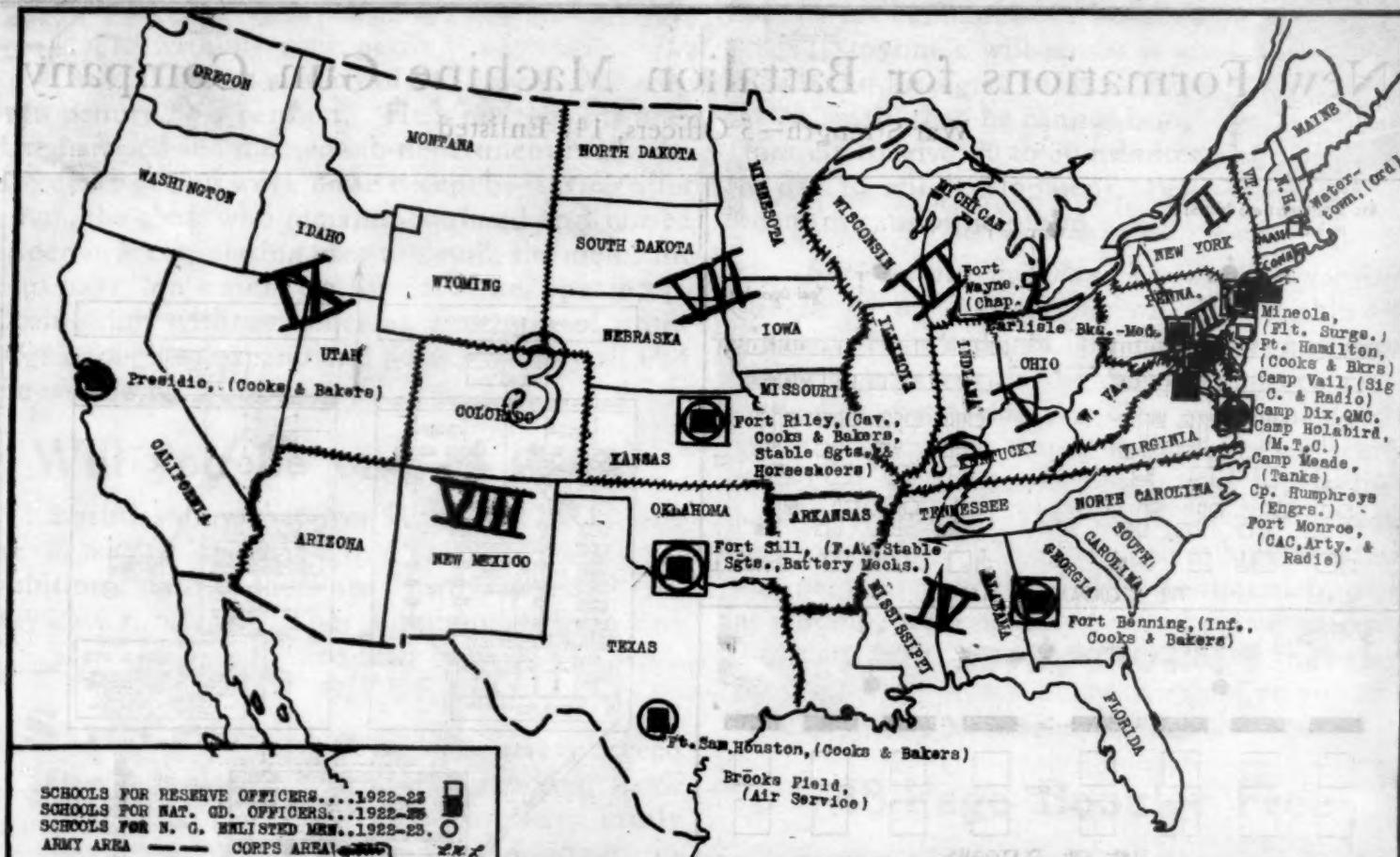
ESTABLISHED 1879. REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE
Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Serial Number 3079.

August 26, 1922.

The AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is not responsible for the opinions held or the views expressed by contributors to its columns.

Regular Army Schools Open to Reservists and Guardsmen



The map shows the number and location of the Army Service Schools thrown open to the officers and enlisted men of the National Guard, as reported in our issue of Aug. 19, and to the Reserve officers, as described here.

Apportionment of Reserve Officers to Attend Special Service Schools

A letter from the Adjutant General's Office, under date of Aug. 14, addressed to all corps area commanders, announces the apportionment of Reserve officers to attend Special Service Schools during the fiscal year 1923. The letter follows:

1. With reference to letter from this office dated Sept. 15, 1921, on the subject of allotment of funds for pay of Reserve officers attending Service schools, fiscal year 1922, A.G. 210-63, O.R.C., copies of which were furnished to corps area commanders on Sept. 24, 1921, there is given below an outline of the recommendations received from chiefs of branches concerned with regard to the selection of Reserve officers to attend special service schools for courses of instruction limited to three months' duration during the current fiscal year, showing the number of officers to be selected from each corps area concerned and limitations as to grade, dependency status, etc., with such information as is available at this time regarding the time, place and length of the special service school courses.

Infantry.

Courses will be conducted at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga., and at the Tank School, Franklin Cantonment, Camp Meade, Md., from Nov. 1, 1922, to Jan. 31, 1923. The apportionment of Reserve officers to attend the Infantry School, Fort Benning, is one each from the 1st, 7th, 8th and 9th Corps Areas; two from

the 3d Corps Area; three each from the 2d, 4th, 5th and 6th Corps Areas. For the Tank School, Camp Meade, one officer will be selected from each of the nine corps areas. The Chief of Infantry prefers that attendance at these courses be limited to Reserve officers of the Territorial Assignment Group. Reserve officers attending the Infantry School or Tank School will be furnished bachelor quarters and will not be entitled to rental allowances. No Reserve officer will be recommended for these courses whose pay plus subsistence allowances exceeds \$277.20 per month. It is desired that recommendations of officers for these courses be made so as to reach this office on or before Sept. 5, 1922.

Field Artillery.

A three months' course of instruction for Field Artillery officers will be held at the Field Artillery Technical School, Fort Sill, Okla., beginning about March 1, 1923. Two Reserve officers below the grade of major will be selected from each of the nine corps areas to attend this course. As soon as available, information as to the exact date on which the course is to begin will be furnished to corps area commanders. Selections for this course should be made of officers who are qualified for duty as battery commander and who desire the detail. The amount apportioned to the Field Artillery for pay and allowances of these Reserve officers is \$13,000, giving to each corps area commander \$1,444.44 to be divided between two officers in each

corps area to cover pay and allowances for three months. Accordingly the combined monthly pay and allowances for two officers for this course in each corps area will not exceed \$481.48.

Coast Artillery.

A three months' course beginning Sept. 15, 1922, will be held at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va. For attendance at this course Reserve officers with rank of captain or first lieutenant, who are suitable and willing to pursue the course, will be selected. The course of this school will include heavy movable artillery, fixed seacoast artillery and anti-aircraft artillery. In submitting selections for this course a brief résumé of previous education and experience in the Coast Artillery should be furnished in the case of each officer. For this course selection of one officer each from the 1st, 6th, 7th and 9th Corps Areas will be made.

Cavalry.

The course for Cavalry officers will begin Sept. 11, 1922, at the Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kas. Selections for this course will be made of one officer each from the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Corps Areas, to be in the grade of either captain or lieutenant.

Engineers.

The Engineer course will be held at the Engineer School, Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for three months, commencing Feb.

15, 1923. One Reserve Engineer officer from each of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Corps Areas will be selected, the officers selected to be below the grade of major, and, due to the shortage of married officers' quarters, the officers selected should be unmarried or attend without their families, it being understood that should an officer bring his family with him immediate action will be taken toward his relief from duty at the school.

Signal Corps.

The Signal Corps course will be held at Camp Alfred Vail during the spring of 1923. One Reserve officer will be selected from each of the 2d, 6th and 7th Corps Areas, to be in the grade of lieutenant or captain.

Air Service.

Selections will be made of three captains, six first lieutenants and six second lieutenants to attend, for a period of three months, the Engineering School at McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, and the Photographic Course and the Communications Course at the Technical School, Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., to report Jan. 2, 1923. For the Engineering School selection will be made of one first lieutenant and one second lieutenant each from the 1st and 2d Corps Areas and one captain from the 3d Corps Area. For the Photographic Course there will be one first lieutenant from the 3d Corps Area, one captain from the 4th Corps Area, one second lieutenant (Continued on page 1290.)

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of all contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. Matter for publication should be written legibly on one side of the sheet. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

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Domestic postage prepaid. Foreign postage \$1.50, Canada \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made payable by post-office order, express money order, draft or check on New York, made payable to AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, INC., or in cash if sent by registered mail. Checks or drafts on

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This newspaper is owned and published by the American Army and Navy Journal, Inc., a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, No. 354 Fourth Avenue, New York, N.Y.; Henry J. Reilly, president; G. R.

Baines, vice president and secretary; Thomas M. Hobby, treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

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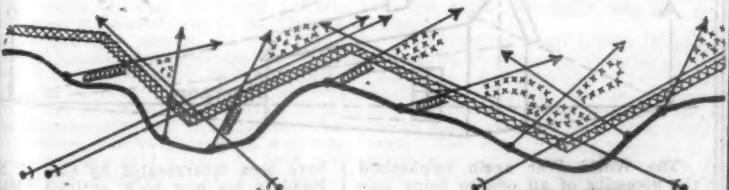
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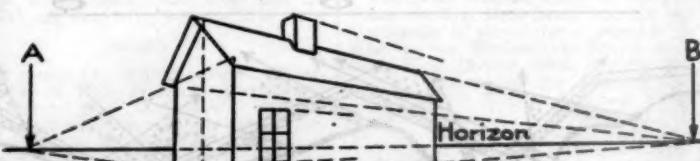
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Bill Introduced to Correct Injustice in Army Officer Elimination

By E. B. Johns, Washington Correspondent

The introduction of a bill (H.R. 12398) by Representative Charles F. Curry of California on Aug. 22 is a verification of predictions made in these columns that the reduction in number of officers provided by the Appropriation bill would be taken up in Congress. Mr. Curry would not have introduced the bill unless he expected that it would be passed. He has been studying the situation in the House and is convinced that a majority of the members are open-minded on the subject and some of the most influential are aggressively in favor of amending the existing law.

Personally, Mr. Curry would prefer to increase the number of officers to 13,000 and repeal all legislation for the elimination or the retirement of efficient officers. After a careful study of the legislative situation on Capitol Hill and numerous conferences with influential members, Mr. Curry decided that it would not be wise to introduce a bill for such an increase. In his opinion the bill that he introduced goes as far as the existing conditions in the House will permit. He realizes how important it is to secure early action.

Poll of Congress by This Paper.

To obtain an accurate survey of the sentiment in the Senate and the House the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is making a poll of Congress. Before this work is concluded every Senator and Member will be asked for an expression of his views on two questions:

1. In view of the misunderstanding under which the House adopted the Conference Report on the Army Appropriation bill, as revealed in the Pershing-Anthon letter and the disturbed condition of the country, do you favor repealing its legislative provision making a drastic reduction in the number of Army officers?

2. Are you in favor of any amendment to the existing law?

Up to this writing 165 members have been interviewed. A great many of the answers have been of non-committal character and more of them have been in the form of a request for time to study the subject. So far only twenty-five have been found who are ready to declare unreservedly against any legislation for the relief of the Army. The members are of a representative character, coming from both parties and every section of the country. As far as the poll has gone it indicates that the division is not on party lines. Some of the most insistent members in favor of an amendment come from the Democratic party. There is a disposition among the fairer-minded and thinking members to admit that Congress made a mistake and that it should correct it.

Prompt Consideration Predicted.

The same day that the Curry bill was introduced it was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Acting Chairman McKenzie announced that he would refer it to the Secretary of War immediately for a report. Secretary of War Weeks has promised prompt action by the War Department, and it is believed that the Military Affairs Committee will take it up some day next week. At least, this will be the program if the War Department sends its report to the committee in time.

It is scarcely necessary to state that Chairman McKenzie will endeavor to secure early action by the Military Affairs Committee. His appreciation of the importance of maintaining an adequate Army and Navy was fully demonstrated by his tireless efforts in securing the passage of the Pay bill. The measure could not be in better hands, and the Army can be assured that Mr. McKenzie is already at work in an attempt to clear the way for the early passage of the bill.

It is evident from the expressions in the interviews given to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that there is a widespread appreciation of the importance of maintaining an efficient corps of Army officers. Apparently, members during the recess have visited the training camps and have witnessed the splendid work that is being done by the Regular Army in these activities. A great many members who declare that they would oppose a further increase in the enlisted personnel are in favor of an adequate corps of commissioned and non-commissioned officers. If it were not for the great pressure for economy in the expenses of the Government a bill increasing the number of officers to 13,000 would be passed by Congress.

It was to meet this situation that Mr. Curry framed his bill so that no increase in appropriations would be necessary. Any material increase in appropriations would result in a delay which would prevent the passage of the bill before the existing law would be put into effect. The necessity of prompt action is realized both by the War Department and by Mr. Curry. An effort will be made to impress the House with the idea that it is emergency legislation, so as to receive consideration despite the fact that under the program of both the Senate and the House no new legislation was to be taken up at this session.

Senator Wadsworth, as chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, has really a greater task to secure the consideration of the bill by the Senate than has Acting Chairman McKenzie in bringing it up in the House. It will be possible to secure a special rule in the House, but under the agreement in the Senate nothing is to be considered except the Soldiers' Compensation bill and the tariff. However, great dependence is being placed on Senator Wadsworth to persuade the Senate leaders to make an exception of the Curry bill.

What the Author of the Bill Says.

The attitude of Mr. Curry is reflected in a statement he gave out when he was preparing the bill. Mr. Curry said:

"I intend to introduce a bill correcting the injustices of the Army Appropriation act that provides for the reduction of the officer personnel. I know that the Congress is not inclined to consider new legislation at this session, but after considerable investigation I am convinced that my bill should be regarded as an emergency measure."

"After reading General Pershing's letter to the Committee on Appropriations I carefully investigated the matter, and I am fully convinced a very serious error has been made by the Congress—an error which strikes at our national defense policy in a vulnerable spot. If it is not immediately corrected we cannot hope to recover from its effects in years."

"It is not entirely a question of reduction, but the manner in which the reduction of officer personnel is provided for in the act. The only officer in the Army who is assured of retention is General Pershing."

"If this reduction of the number of officers was on an efficiency basis or a basis of merit it would not be so serious, and the Army could possibly quickly recover."

"It is on no such basis. The act of Congress specified the number of officers of each grade (or rank) who are to be retained."

"The practical result is that of the large number of officers to be dropped the great proportion are captains and colonels. Everyone familiar with all military affairs knows that they are closer to the troops than officers of any other grade or rank."

"The captain of a company is directly responsible for his men, their condition, training, discipline and comfort. He in turn is directly responsible to his ranking officers. His superior, on whom the condition, training, discipline and comfort of the officers and men rest, is the colonel."

"We have no second lieutenants in the Army at this time. [Except the 130 cadets recently graduated from the U.S.M.A.] The act will necessitate the dropping of highly trained and well qualified officers because their ranks or grades are overcrowded, and we are then to fill up the numbers by holding examinations from civil life for second lieutenants, most of

whom will know practically nothing of warfare or military science, and will have to be trained from the 'bottom up' in military affairs."

"Unfortunately for the welfare of the national defense, the officers who are thus to be dropped are practically all World War veterans. Particularly the captains had active service at the front, very largely, and those who are to take their places in junior grades are inexperienced youths."

"The reduction will not appreciably lessen the cost of the Army. Many of the officers who would be retired in the key of their usefulness are eligible for retirement and will receive two-thirds pay for the rest of their lives from the Federal Government. In addition to this we must consider the cost of putting young men through West Point, which is exceedingly high, and the additional cost of training the officers after they are commissioned in service schools, which is likewise high."

"Are we thus to dispose of the services of highly trained and efficient officers and replace them with second lieutenants from civil life, untrained and inexperienced in warfare?"

"We should heed the lessons of the war and hold a highly trained nucleus intact. The officers and non-commissioned officers of the Army constitute the backbone of our national defense."

"Our national defense, as far as the Army is concerned, consists of the Army of the United States. There are three components—the Regular Establishment, the Organized Reserves and the National Guard. We must have and hold sufficient officers in the Regular Establishment to properly instruct and train the National Guard and Organized Reserves. If we dismiss our trained personnel in the Regular Army and take in untrained men we correspondingly reduce the efficiency of the Army of the United States and strike a vital blow at the nation's defense."

The Corrective Bill as Introduced.

The text of the Curry bill follows:

H.R. 12398. Mr. Curry—To amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the military and non-military activities of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1922.

Be it enacted, etc., That the second proviso under the heading "Finance Department, Pay of the Army," in Title I of the act of June 30, 1922, be amended to read:

"That on and after Jan. 1, 1923, there shall be officers as now authorized by law, except that there shall be 470 colonels, 575 lieutenant colonels, 1,725 majors, 3,450 captains and 4,230 lieutenants, including first and second lieutenants, and these numbers shall not be exceeded except as hereinafter provided or as otherwise authorized by law; 985 officers of the Medical Corps, 160 officers of the Dental Corps, 125 officers of the Veterinary Corps, 75 officers of the Medical Administrative Corps, and 130 chaplains; and the numbers herein provided shall include the officers of the Philippine Scouts who shall continue to be carried on the promotion list and who shall be promoted to grades from first lieutenant to colonel, inclusive, and shall be subject to disposition as excess officers as hereinafter provided in the same manner as prescribed by law for other officers on the promotion list; and hereinafter second lieutenants shall, when they have served three years as such, be promoted to the grade of first lieutenant."

Sec. 2. That the third proviso under the heading "Finance Department," in Title I of such act, be amended by

striking out the words "except that the colonels exclusive of those in the Medical Department and professors, remaining on the active list on Jan. 1, 1923, and not included in the 420 junior colonels on that date, shall be carried as additional numbers so long as they remain in that grade and shall not prevent promotions due to vacancies occurring among the 420 authorized colonels."

Sec. 3. That the fourth proviso under the heading "Finance Department" be amended to read:

"That officers in excess of the num-

bers authorized herein or such lesser numbers as the President may, upon recommendation of the board of general officers hereinafter provided for, prescribe for any grade and not removed from the active list by other means shall be disposed of as follows:

"Those of the Medical Department and chaplains shall, prior to Jan. 1, 1923, be eliminated from the active list as hereinafter provided: those other than the Medical Department and chaplains shall, prior to Jan. 1, 1923, be eliminated from the active list as hereinafter provided, except that such numbers as the President may prescribe now in the grades of major, captain and first lieutenant shall either be continued as additional officers in their grades until absorbed or shall in inverse order of standing on the promotion list beginning with the lowest on the list in each grade be discharged or recommissioned in the next lower grade prior to Jan. 1, 1923, and officers accepting recommission in a lower grade shall be carried on the promotion list in the positions they now occupy and shall, while serving in such lower grade, take rank among the officers of the Regular Army in accordance with their length of service notwithstanding the date of their new commission; and any officer shall be eligible for recommission and service in the branch in which now commissioned; officers selected for elimination of less than ten years' commissioned service may, upon recommendation of the board herein provided for, be discharged with one year's pay; or those of more than ten years' and less than twenty years' commissioned service may, upon recommendation of the board, be placed on the unlimited retired list with pay at the rate of 2½ per centum of their active pay multiplied by the number of complete years of such commissioned service; or those of more than twenty years' commissioned service, may, upon recommendation of the board, be placed on the unlimited retired list with pay at the rate of 3 per centum of their active pay multiplied by the number of complete years of such commissioned service, not exceeding 75 per centum."

Sec. 4. That the fifth proviso under the heading "Finance Department," in Title I of such act, be amended to read: "That of the number of officers to be absorbed or recommissioned under the preceding proviso a suitable number of officers in grades of major, captain and first lieutenant shall be continued as additional until absorbed or shall be recommissioned in the next lower grade, such suitable numbers to be determined by the President upon the recommendation of the board of general officers hereinafter provided for."

CONGRESSMEN PROMPTLY RESPOND TO LETTERS.

The fight instituted by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for the repeal of the Officer Elimination act is beginning to show results. As announced last week, letters, which presented the case of the Army officers as forcefully as possible, were sent to each Senator and member of the House.

Six Senators and thirteen members of the House replied to these letters by return mail, sending their answers on the very day the matter was called to their attention. Of these nineteen answers, only one was non-committal and not one was unfavorable. Most of the replies pledged hearty support to any measure which would correct the injustice done.

As the JOURNAL goes to press, each mail is bringing in the responses of the Washington statesmen, and at the present rate these replies are flooding in, answers will be received from more than two-thirds of the members of the legislative bodies during the ensuing week. In our next issue these answers will be tabulated and discussed. From present indications, there is hope that relief can be secured.

Most of the statesmen are thanking the editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for calling the matter to their attention, and express real concern over the situation.

Press Comment on Officer Reduction

Newspapers throughout the country are continuing their attacks on Congress for the ruination of the Army. The use of the Army as a political football is not so popular as it formerly was, as the following extracts from editorials in several papers indicate.

Brooklyn Standard Union (Republican), Aug. 12: It is certainly too bad if the War Department cannot get second lieutenants. But, is it surprising? Nobody wants to be a second lieutenant all his life. And at the same time that this urgent call is sent out for subalterns discharges are being handed out wholesale to hundreds of higher officers who reached their present rank by hard study and application and years of faithful service.

Of course, this is not the fault of the War Department, nor of any Army officer. Congress cut down the appropriation and passed a law reducing the personnel. The officers unprovided for by Congress must go. At the time this legislation was enacted there was a widespread feeling that the way to protect this country from the dangers of foreign war was to abolish the Army and Navy altogether. So the scrapping and chucking out began.

We must be getting safer and safer every minute. If this keeps on until we have discharged every officer above the grade of second lieutenant, and are unable to get any second lieutenants, surely all our foreign foes will curl up and die of chagrin and we shall be forever safe from the horrors of war.

Chicago Tribune (Independent Republican), Aug. 8: The Dickman plucking board is preparing to throw 2,500 officers out of the Army to reduce the number to the requirements of the appropriation made by Congress for their pay. Congress decided that the money should not be used to pay more than 12,000 officers on the active list after Jan. 1, 1923. The elimination of 2,500 means that many good and effective officers must be retired. They will not be plucked to weed out men whose ability has been impaired, but to meet a Congressional dictate. Congress should have taken a more prominent part in the "No More War" demonstration of July 29, and its members should have paraded the streets of Washington bearing banners. Mr. Bryan's policy of defense by the million armed springers is more firmly established after the war than before it, and Congress wishes them to spring without the interference of much leadership.

New Orleans Item: "Give us quickly," says the War Department, "1,600-odd likely candidates for second lieutenants' jobs in the Regular Army. Good salary, fine career, dependable position, retirement on pay after you've served your thirty-odd years or have become 64!"

It sounds well. Meantime a "plucking board" is hunting through the officers on the active list for 2,500 who, upon some pretext, can be separated from the Service to meet the mandate of Congress that, after Jan. 1, 1923, there can be only 12,000 in the commissioned ranks. No pretense is made that there are 2,500 incompetent men, but 2,500 are to be fired—with a year's pay and allowances as salve for the broken contract the United States Government is forcing on them.

If the managers of a private industrial enterprise handled a reorganization in such disorderly fashion as Congress has forced upon the Army, any sane court would be justified in granting a receivership on any stockholder's plea!

It will be a brave young man who risks a career in the Army again on Uncle Sam's good faith.

Providence Journal (Republican), Aug. 18: If the decree issued by Congress calling for a wholesale reduction of Army officers is not a topic of anxious conversation wherever officers are gathered, then they are not human beings. The apparent fact is that the entire corps has been shaken by the brutal mandate.

It means not alone unjustified demotion or summary retirement for many, but in many more instances dismissal from the Army. The elimination board will scan the records of every officer, but it cannot employ the principle followed by the permanent "plucking" board. An officer "selected out" by the pluckers is not declared inefficient, but only less efficient than others of his grade. The eliminations ordered by Congress will not be ruled by that flexible presumption. Officers who are indisputably efficient will have to go.

A statement of the situation signed by General Pershing, by order of the Secretary of War, tells the officers that the reductions must be made without reference to any standards that can be prescribed. A certain number must go, that is all there is to it.

The situation is without precedent, of course, and it is as cruel as unusual. Congress should correct it. No legislation so recklessly unfair was ever before enacted. There is another aspect, of course, which should help to arouse the public to demand a reconsideration. The Army actually needs many, if not most, of the officers who will be dismissed. And the need of the Army is the need of the nation. But

the case is strong enough as it affects the officers themselves.

How many officers, capable and useful officers, with fundamental training and years of experience, will have to go? In the aggregate the reduction will hit 2,500. Some part of this number will be retired in the course of the Army's annual weeding out. Congressman Anthony of Kansas, who has the unenviable distinction of having led the attempt to wreck the military establishment when the appropriation bill was before the House, after making all allowances for other reduction features, figured that approximately 600 line officers would be removed under the decree. General Pershing remarked at the time that "it would be a happy situation if no greater number had to go." The latest calculation indicates that 1,349 line officers must be separated from the Service—kicked out of their profession.

Mr. Anthony's figures are thus more than doubled. Congress in accepting them did a greater injury than it intended. The discrepancy alone is a sufficient argument for reconsidering the action. Mr. Anthony himself should introduce a bill to correct the demoralizing mistake.

New York Times (Independent), Aug. 18: When Representative Anthony was asked in the House to explain the provisions of the Army Appropriation bill requiring a reduction of officers he made an estimate of the number that was far below the total announced later by General Pershing in Circular 152. It is now said that the House would not have passed the bill but for Mr. Anthony's assurance that the reduction would not be drastic. In Washington a review of the legislation is urged for the protection of competent officers who should be retained in the Service, and what is of equal or greater importance, for the welfare of the Army. Mr. Anthony, replying to a request by Mr. McKenzie for information, said that 1,000 officers would have to be eliminated, that 400 of the number would be dropped from the list of Dental, Veterinary and Medical officers and chaplains, leaving only 600 officers to be removed "from what we call the single list of the Army, largely in the line." General Pershing in Circular 152, "Governing Reduction in Number of Officers," stated that 149 colonels, 90 lieutenant colonels, 616 majors, 1,235 captains and 59 first lieutenants would have to leave the Army or be demoted—a total of 2,149. In a letter to Chairman Madden of the Appropriations Committee the General has drawn attention to Mr. Anthony's statement to the House without charging him with intending to mislead it. The General says that his letter was written to keep the House advised as to the effect of its legislation and the difficulties confronting the War Department in solving the problem of reduction.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL points out that "the provisions of the bill are complicated and difficult to interpret," in part because "the conferees endeavored to reach a compromise between the advocates of demotion and elimination."

To a layman it would appear that Representative Anthony blundered. Congress should be asked to reconsider its work in the light of this controversy.

FINANCE DEPT. SERIOUSLY CRIPPLED BY REDUCTION.

The increased amount of work being imposed upon it, coupled with the great reduction in the number of officers, it is stated, has been the cause of serious consideration as to whether the Finance Department can efficiently discharge its duties to the best interest of the Service. This reduction applies equally well to the enlisted personnel and the civilians employed in the field. It means a loss of 120 men in the last two mentioned groups, or approximately 35 per cent. It must be borne in mind that heretofore National Guard pay rolls were only made out twice a year. The recent act passed by Congress changed this feature to quarterly payments and this means an added load to the responsibility of Finance officers. It is indeed a serious question as to whether the department can discharge all the financial duties imposed upon it unless additional personnel can be granted it.

The authorized strength of Finance officers, act of June 4, 1920, is 141 plus 15 per cent.—163. Actual strength Aug. 20, 149. Reduced strength allowed under act of June 30, 1922, 128, based on 70 per cent. of 141—98.7; plus 30 per cent.—128.

Enlisted men, Finance Department, authorized strength under act of June 4, 1920, 900. Actual, Aug. 20, 513. Reduced strength allowed, act of June 30, 393.

Civilians, Finance Department, authorized under act of June 4, 1920, none. Actual, Aug. 20, 425 outside Washington, 268 in Washington; total 693. Act of June 30, no change.

PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT TO SHOW QUARTERMASTER CELEBRATION.

Under the title of "Pictorial Supplement," the Quartermaster Association has just published an artistic and attractive pictorial account of the celebration of the 147th anniversary of the birth of the Quartermaster Corps. It is an eight-page rotogravure publication.

In addition to the other pictures the Pictorial Supplement contains a picture of President Harding and a facsimile reproduction of his letter conveying his

greetings and his best wishes to the Quartermaster Corps; statements from the Secretary of War and General Pershing; a picture of General Rimbart, the Quartermaster General of the French army, and an extract of his speech at the Paris anniversary dinner; pictures of the present and all the former Quartermasters General.

Copies can be obtained from the Quartermaster Review, 1624 H street, N.W., Washington, D.C., at 10 cents each.

ARMY AIR SERVICE TO PURCHASE FOKKER PLANES.

The Army Air Service on Aug. 18 entered into a contract with Mr. Anthony H. G. Fokker, airplane designer of Amsterdam, Holland, whereby the United States will acquire three Fokker pursuit airplanes of the single-seater type. It is planned for these planes to be built around Curtis D-12 cylinder 375 H.P. engines, and they will be used in experimental work at McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, in connection with activities at the Air Station Engineering Plant which is located at this field. The contract contains a clause whereby, in the event that these planes meet all tests and requirements of the Air Service, the Army will be able to obtain from Mr. Fokker plans, specifications, blue prints and other data which will permit the American aeronautical industry to manufacture additional planes of this type in the United States.

The contract calls for these planes to have a speed of 140 miles per hour and to carry a useful load of 905 pounds. If they are unable to meet the minimum requirements of 135 miles per hour at an altitude of 15,000 feet, a 20,000-foot climb in twenty-eight minutes and a service ceiling of 21,000 feet, this will be sufficient cause for rejection. On the other hand, however, should the planes exceed 140 miles per hour, Mr. Fokker will be entitled to a bonus for each mile in excess thereof up to a certain limit, while he will be penalized for every mile below this figure down to a minimum figure of 135 miles per hour.

ADVERSE PAY RULINGS OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

A number of disappointing decisions have been rendered on provisions of the Pay act of June 10, 1922. Disappointment is peculiarly acute, in view of the fact that when the bill was being framed in Congress the Comptroller General was called into conference with the Congressional committee and the representatives of the Services, and the provisions were gone over carefully and both Senator Wadsworth and Representative McKenzie expressed their desire to clarify any provisions that might appear obscure. Senator Wadsworth, especially wished so to frame the bill that when it became a law its administration might be proceeded with without fear of adverse decisions of the Comptroller General.

On another page of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is printed an extensive decision of the Comptroller General in the matter of retainer pay for the Naval Reserve Force. A most unexpected ruling there appears regarding the retainer pay of enlisted men of the Navy transferred to the Fleet Naval Reserve on or prior to June 30, 1922.

The Comptroller General says: "There is no authority in the act of June 10, 1922, for the recomputation of the retainer pay of any members transferred prior to July 1, 1922. In other words, on and after July 1, 1922, the retainer pay of members transferred to the Reserve prior to July 1, 1922, will be computed on the base pay of the regular rating as held on date of transfer," etc.

The Comptroller General will be asked to reconsider his decision on this point, and in the event of his holding to his present ruling, which means a loss of from \$25 to \$40 per month to many members of the Reserve Force, the protests which have already gone to Congress must lead to the introduction of corrective legislation.

ARMY RIFLE AND PISTOL TEAMS HOLD DANCE.

Orders were received at Fort Niagara, N.Y., for the majority of the members of the Army Infantry rifle and pistol shots in training at Fort Niagara to report to Camp Perry, Ohio, not later than Aug. 23. The members of the teams gave a farewell dance last week for the officers and ladies of the post and of the 174th and 108th N.Y. National Guard regiments that were training at Fort Niagara during the tour of duty of the shooters.

The post gym, where the dance was held, was beautifully decorated. Various feature dances were introduced.

In the receiving line were Col. F. D. Evans, Col. and Mrs. Adolph Huguet, Maj. and Mrs. Per Ramee and Maj. and Mrs. B. G. Chynoweth. The committee in charge consisted of Major Chynoweth and Maj. P. W. Newgarden, Capt. W. H. O'Mondro, F. J. Pearson, F. B. L. Myer and John Stulken and 1st Lieuts. S. R. Hinda and F. S. Rose. The National Guard was represented by both the officers and ladies from the above organizations and also by many of the officers on duty with the Guard in nearby units.

Navy Nominations

to Be Reported Out

There is now no doubt that the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs will vote to report out the nominations that are now pending before it, and that they will be sent up under the present distribution of officers for the Navy. At the same time the discussion which took place before the committee as to whether the four per cent. ratio should be based upon the authorized enlisted strength of 137,485 or upon the actual strength of 86,000 has had a disturbing effect upon the morale of the Navy. The agitation in the committee and on the floors of the Senate and House indicates clearly that the present personnel laws of the Navy are not on a secure foundation.

The discussion in the Senate committee, which might have resulted in a reduction of the commissioned personnel of the Navy of about one thousand, grew out of the language that was inserted in the Naval Appropriation bill. It is as follows:

"Immediately upon the approval of this act the Secretary of the Navy shall begin to reduce the enlisted strength of the Navy by furlough without pay (and no refunds shall be required of the men so furloughed), discharged, or otherwise, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, so that the average number of enlisted men, including 6,000 apprentices, shall not exceed 86,000 during the fiscal year 1923."

The question was raised as to whether this provision did not change the authorized strength of the Navy. The saving feature of it is that the words "other provisions in conflict with this are hereby repealed" were not inserted in the law. If in its hurry to pass the bill Congress had inserted something like this, there is no doubt that the Secretary of the Navy would now be faced with the problem of separating about a thousand officers from the Service. One of the reasons for raising the doubt as to whether the authorized strength continues to be 137,485 is that Congress heretofore has never mentioned the enlisted strength of the Navy in the appropriation bills, but simply appropriated a certain amount of money for this purpose, which automatically fixed the strength of the Navy during a fiscal year.

Aside from the dangers of having the number of officers fixed by the enlisted strength, the ratio of four per cent. is no longer adequate. When this was adopted in Congress the Comptroller General was called into conference with the Congressional committee and the representatives of the Services, and the provisions were gone over carefully and both Senator Wadsworth and Representative McKenzie expressed their desire to clarify any provisions that might appear obscure. Senator Wadsworth, especially wished so to frame the bill that when it became a law its administration might be proceeded with without fear of adverse decisions of the Comptroller General.

With the limitation by the Naval treaty of the number of ships the importance of the personnel of the fleet increases. The Navy demands not only an adequate number, but a more highly trained and educated corps of officers.

The larger increase in proportion to the number of enlisted men grows out of the new activities and the use of smaller ships to round out the fleet. To begin with, the Air Service program requires 561 officers. In the Air Force there are about nine officers to every ten enlisted men. The ratio in this Service is about 90 per cent. In reality, the Air Service at present calls for the addition to the Navy of 561 officers and the future may make greater demands. In the submarines the ratio of officers should be almost twelve per cent., while even destroyers call for eight per cent., or twice the ratio that is authorized by the existing law.

Navy Always in Danger.

Aside from the changed conditions that exist in the fleet, there is the sentiment in Congress which must be taken under consideration in shaping a military policy. It is doubtful whether Congress will ever authorize a sufficient force of enlisted men to give the fleet a war-time strength. There is a deep-rooted impression in Congress that enlisted men can be trained both for the Army and Navy in a few months. The real fight in Congress this session was for a reduction in the number of enlisted men. The demand for a reduction in the number of commissioned officers did not receive much support. The Navy will always be in a dangerous position and an unsettled condition if the number of officers is based on the enlisted strength.

The issue of the strength of the commissioned personnel of the Navy must be met sooner or later. It is time to give serious thought to these personnel problems and the department should have a constructive program to submit to Congress which will place the Navy upon a more secure foundation.

Nation Begins to Realize Danger

The fact that the American nation is not satisfied with the Army reduction features of the appropriation bill is becoming more and more evident. Press comment to that effect has been widespread and the feeling is being everywhere reflected by resolutions of civic bodies.

The Rainbow veterans, when they passed their now famous resolution, demanding the removal of Congressmen Anthony, Sisson and Stafford for obstructing the national defense policy, started a movement which is rapidly spreading. Practically all veterans of the World War learned at first hand the price which must be paid in a needless expenditure of blood and dollars for unpreparedness, and they are quick to demand a prevention of its recurrence. The action of the Rainbow veterans has found quick and strong support in the Alamo Post of the American Legion at San Antonio, Texas, which passed the following resolution on Aug. 5:

Whereas, the resolution adopted by the Rainbow Division in their annual convention assembled at Minneapolis has come to the attention of Alamo Post, American Legion, and,

Whereas, Alamo Post, in its efforts to foster and perpetuate 100 per cent. Americanism, and believing that adequate national defense is necessary, and a part of American ideals, and,

Whereas, Alamo Post approves the Army Reorganization act of June, 1920, and condemns any act on the part of Congress or Representatives to obstruct the carrying out of its intents and purposes,

Therefore be it resolved, that Alamo Post approves and endorses the sentiments expressed in the Rainbow Division resolution herewith attached, and that this resolution be forwarded to the State Department, American Legion, with the recommendation that the State Department also take action.

In discussing this resolution a regimental officer of high rank declared that "there is undoubtedly a very strong feeling of resentment among patriotic Americans in regard to these features of the bill. This strong feeling is, however, unorganized and is only waiting a little organized effort to find expression. Every officer has personal friends, bankers or business associates, to whom he can freely present the overwhelming evidences of national peril contained in this legislation. Army officers are military experts, possessing training and technical knowledge, and it is their urgent duty as patriotic American citizens to bring to the attention of intelligent American voters the tremendous catastrophe that must follow a failure to carry out the National Defense act.

"It seems hard for Army officers to realize that the war-time restrictions on free speech have been removed and that the War Department itself now desires that the public be informed of the merits of the defense issue and all support possible be brought to the administration defense policies. An overwhelming number of political and military leaders are in favor of the National Defense act. President Harding, ex-President Wilson, ex-President Taft, General Pershing, General Harbord, Secretary Weeks, Senator Wadsworth, chairman of the Senate Military Committee, and Representative Kahn, chairman of the House Military Committee, all strongly support it."

This officer also brings out a point which well merits the attention of every thinking patriotic citizen (which includes every officer in the U. S. Army). The officer states:

"It is amazing to the average influential voter to learn that by a political move of shifting the actual appropriations to a policy sub-committee of the Finance Committee, which conducted no hearings and whose members made no special effort to inform themselves of the merits of the project, the well considered plans of such a formidable list of administration leaders could be overturned on a pseudo plea of economy. Beginning with Senator Watson's campaign of vilification, there can be no doubt that there has been an organized attempt to demoralize and break down the morale of the Army with such sinister aspects as to give patriotic citizens the deepest concern.

"Every American should familiarize himself with the parallel campaign of vilification and demoralization conducted against the South African Union regular troops for the year or more preceding the Bolshevik outbreak of February, 1922. The loyal support of the South African Premier and the patriotic citizens was rewarded by the smashing of the Bolsheviks in nine days and the dispersing of 30,000 Reds, the killing of 568 leaders and capture of 3,000 prisoners and leaders. Every effort was made to disguise the real issue beneath the fog of British Africander controversy, labor trouble perils, parlor Bolshevik ideals and pacifism, but the sturdy Africanders saw through the fog.

"Every Army officer should bend all his energies to an educational campaign to secure the reversal of the June 30 assault on the National Defense act. One Army officer has secured approximately twenty-five resolutions from civic bodies and fraternities in the last sixty days on the subject, and there is not a single Army officer who cannot secure action of a similar character. Let us all pull together on this point."

An example of such work on the part of an Army officer is the appeal made to the Philadelphia Rotary Club by Lieutenant Colonel Carleton, as given elsewhere in these columns, and another example is

found in the following resolution passed at a dinner given by the Chamber of Commerce of Bisbee, Ariz., on Aug. 3. The resolution reads:

"Whereas, Maj. Charles M. McKean has explained the military policy of the United States in his address to the Bisbee Civic Luncheon Club at this luncheon, Aug. 3, 1922, now be it therefore

"Resolved, that the Bisbee Civic Luncheon Club is in full accord with the policy of the United States Army which provides for the military training of civilians as explained by Major McKean, and it endorses the expenditure of the money required for military training camps for citizens."

BERTRAM L. SMITH, Secretary."

AN ARMY "WHO'S WHO" NOW BEING COMPILED.

The Army is to have its own private "Who's Who" as soon as the manuscript for Maj. John McD. Thompson's new book is transformed into the new "Army Social Register." The author, who belongs to the Cavalry (D.O.L.), is stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and is endeavoring to incorporate within it full information regarding the birth, parentage, education, fraternal organizations, etc., of every officer in the Army, and needless to say, a full account of the history of his immediate family.

It seems that such a book will fill a long-felt want in Army circles. The Army Register and the Directory are complete in themselves, but they certainly do not cover the field outlined by Major Thompson. He is at present sending out questionnaires to all officers concerning whom information is lacking, and it is to be hoped that they will respond in a way which will enable him to make the "Social Register" complete.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY ELIGIBLE FOR PROMOTION.

The following officers of the Navy have become eligible for promotion or appointment, as noted, as per lists announced by the Navy Department Aug. 22 and 23:

Line Officers.

The following lieutenants (j.g.) have become eligible for appointment as lieutenant in the Navy from the dates indicated in 1922:

Aug. 9—B. Rhodes via T. D. Healy (ret.).

Aug. 16—G. A. Ott v. A. C. Tan Eych (ret.).

E. H. Barklow v. J. H. Lehman (ret.); T. N. Thewatt v. P. E. Radcliffe (ret.); E. Chourie v. T. S. Averon (ret.); R. H. Harrell v. W. Johnson (ret.); T. B. Lee v. M. J. Clancy (ret.).

Aug. 17—H. R. Shaw v. S. B. Blaisdell (ret.).

Staff Officers.

Lt. (j.g.) W. G. Guthrie (M.C.) has become eligible for promotion to the grade of passed assistant surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant, from Aug. 10, 1922, with his running mate, T. B. Lee.

The date of promotion to passed assistant paymaster, with the rank of lieutenant, of the following officers is advanced from July 8, 1922, to July 7, 1922, by reason of corresponding advancement of date of their running mate, H. P. Knickerbocker: W. Elliott to R. L. Koester, inclusive.

The date of promotion to passed assistant paymaster, with the rank of lieutenant, of the following officers is advanced from July 16, 1922, to July 12, 1922, by reason of a corresponding advancement of date of their running mate, F. W. Icke: C. E. Kastenbaum to V. Carroll, inclusive.

Lt. (j.g.) T. P. Byram has become eligible to the grade of passed assistant paymaster, with the rank of lieutenant, from Aug. 16, 1922, with his running mate, E. Chourie.

Lt. (j.g.) W. E. Scott (S.C.) has become eligible for promotion to the grade of passed assistant paymaster, with the rank of lieutenant, from Aug. 17, 1922, with his running mate, H. R. Shaw.

The following officers of the Construction Corps have become eligible for promotion to the rank of lieutenant with their line running mates from the dates indicated in 1922:

Aug. 9—C. V. S. Knox, running mate B. Rhodes.

Aug. 16—V. W. McKenna, running mate E. H. Barklow; W. P. Hoop, running mate T. B. Lee.

Aug. 17—C. Hibbard, running mate H. R. Shaw.

The following lieutenants (j.g.) of the Chaplain Corps have become eligible for promotion to the rank of lieutenant from July 16, 1922: T. L. Wood, J. H. S. Patnam, J. H. Benson, W. L. Thompson, L. D. Gottschall and J. M. Hester.

GENERAL MITCHELL COMPLETES INSPECTION TRIP VIA AIRPLANE.

Traveling by airplane approximately 3,000 miles, Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, Assistant Chief of Air Service, recently returned to Washington from an inspection of Air Service activities in the Middle West, visiting McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio; Selby Field, Mt. Clemens, Mich.; Culver, Ind.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Chicago, Ill., and Cleveland, Ohio.

On his trip between Milwaukee and Culver, General Mitchell encountered wretched weather conditions, being forced to struggle through severe rainstorms and heavy clouds. From Chicago to Selby Field he ran into the worst thunder storm he had ever seen, and was forced to fly for about fifty miles around the edge of the storm in order to get around it. He then turned around and came back towards Lake Michigan at an altitude of 10,000 feet. He accomplished the trip from Selby Field to Cleveland in one hour and forty minutes, flying straight across Lake Erie, a distance of thirty-five miles, at 10,000 feet altitude.

An example of such work on the part of an Army officer is the appeal made to the Philadelphia Rotary Club by Lieutenant Colonel Carleton, as given elsewhere in these columns, and another example is

ASSIGNMENTS OF GRADUATES, U.S.M.A., CLASS OF 1922.

The assignments to corps and arms of the Service of second lieutenants who were graduated from the U.S.M.A., class of June, 1922, and promoted in the Army, are announced in S.O. 193, Aug. 18, 1922, War Department, are as follows, to take effect upon the expiration of their graduating leave:

Corps of Engineers.

The following second lieutenants assigned to the Corps of Engineers will proceed to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty as student officers at the Engineer School:

Second Lieuts. C. J. Barrett, Jr., O. S. Tinke, M. D. Taylor, H. J. Woodbury, L. J. Rummagi, F. J. Wilson, F. L. Beadle and F. E. Cuthran.

Signal Corps.

The following second lieutenants assigned to the Signal Corps will proceed to Camp Alfred Vail, N.J., for duty: W. F. Sadler, A. Sivira and T. H. Maddocks.

Air Service.

The following second lieutenants assigned to the Air Service will proceed to Brooks Field, San Antonio, Texas, to Primary Flying School for duty and flying training:

E. C. Lynch, A. A. Kessler, Jr., M. E. Gross, F. B. Kane, D. A. Terry, W. S. Lawton, B. W. Chidlaw, H. G. Davidson, F. J. Woods, O. R. Cook, J. W. Spry, L. O. Oatlett, Jr., and T. G. Griggs.

Second Lieut. P. N. Strong, Jr., will proceed to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty as student officer at the Engineer School.

Second Lieut. R. W. Johnson will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., Coast Artillery Training Center for duty.

Second Lieut. K. F. Pugh will remain at his present address, 77 White street, Waterville, N.Y., until further orders.

Second Lieut. F. W. Hein will proceed to Camp Travis, Texas, to 23d Infantry for duty.

Second Lieut. G. Hayden will proceed to Camp Alfred Vail, N.J., for duty.

Second Lieut. H. M. Wittkop will remain at his present address, 318 East Washington street, Greenville, Mich., until further orders.

Infantry.

The following second lieutenants of the Infantry are assigned to the organizations and stations set after their names and will proceed to their stations for duty:

P. H. Raymond to 1st Inf., Camp Travis, Tex. P. S. Sears to 1st Inf., Camp Travis, Tex. F. X. Mulvihill to 2d Inf., Fort Brady, Mich. J. D. O'Connell to 2d Inf., Fort Brady, Mich. W. H. Schildroth to 3d Inf., Ft. Snelling, Minn. A. W. Watson to 3d Inf., Ft. Snelling, Minn. A. E. O'Flaherty, Jr., to 4th Inf., Fort Lawton, Wash.

G. H. Carmouche to 4th Inf., Ft. George Wright, Wash.

R. V. Murphy to 5th Inf., Jefferson Bks., Mo. J. E. Rose to 5th Inf., Jefferson Bks., Mo. S. B. Gibson to 7th Inf., Vancouver Bks., Wash.

G. C. Willhite to 7th Inf., Vancouver Bks., Wash. S. T. Vincent to 9th Inf., Camp Travis, Tex.

J. C. Fry to 9th Inf., Camp Travis, Tex. G. Dean to 10th Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky.

A. Greening to 10th Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky. D. Thorpe to 11th Inf., Ft. Beauregard, Harrison, Ind. P. Newman to 12th Inf., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Md. H. Haas to 12th Inf., Fort Howard, Md.

L. E. Stephens to 13th Inf., Fort Strong, Mass.

J. L. Dowling to 16th Inf., Fort Jay, N.Y.

C. R. Smith to 16th Inf., Fort Jay, N.Y.

H. A. Meyer to 17th Inf., Fort Crook, Neb.

O. W. Hughes to 17th Inf., Fort Omaha, Neb.

E. N. Clark to 18th Inf., Camp Dix, N.J.

A. F. Gilmar to 18th Inf., Camp Dix, N.J.

A. L. Price to 20th Inf., Camp Travis, Tex.

T. E. Lewis to 20th Inf., Camp Travis, Tex.

P. S. Graham to 23d Inf., Fort McPherson, Ga.

G. V. Webb to 23d Inf., Fort McPherson, Ga.

G. A. Taylor to 23d Inf., Camp Travis, Tex.

C. H. Dobbs, Jr., to 23d Inf., Camp Travis, Tex.

J. R. Pierce to 25th Inf., Nogales, Ariz.

L. Mathewson to 25th Inf., Nogales, Ariz.

D. M. Fowler to 26th Inf., Plattsburgh Bks., N.Y.

B. G. MacDonald to 26th Inf., Plattsburgh Bks., N.Y.

T. B. Gregory to 28th Inf., Fort Ontario, N.Y.

D. W. L. McAllan to 28th Inf., Ft. Niagara, N.Y.

R. W. Douglass, Jr., to 29th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

R. E. Blair to 30th Inf., Camp Lewis, Wash.

O. L. Neal to 30th Inf., Camp Lewis, Wash.

J. E. McDavid, Jr., to 38th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah.

P. H. Mahoney to 38th Inf., Fort Logan, Colo.

The following second lieutenants of Infantry are assigned to the Infantry (Tanks) and will proceed to Camp Meade, Md., to Tank School, Franklin Casonton, for duty:

G. E. Mitchell, Jr., F. M. Greene, H. H. Stout,

M. F. Grant and M. A. McDonough.

Second Lieut. F. S. Lee will proceed to Camp Travis, Tex., to 15th Field Artillery for duty.

Field Artillery.

The following second lieutenants of Cavalry are assigned to 7th Cavalry and will proceed to Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty:

H. E. Bodine, Jr., E. P. Crandall, G. S. Armes, W. H. Kyle, W. W. Yale and E. C. Greiner.

The following second lieutenants of Cavalry are assigned to the 8th Cavalry and will proceed to Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty:

E. F. Thomson, C. H. Reed, R. B. Bosserman, G. C. Mudgett, J. L. Ballantyne and J. H. Stodder.

Field Artillery.

The following second lieutenants of Field Artillery are assigned to 12th F.A. and will proceed to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty: G. H. Olmsted, H. Albert, LeR. J. Stewart, J. F. Uncles, G. R. Carpenter, D. J. Crawford, DuP. R. Dance, J. H. Wallace, W. A. Burns, Jr., T. F. Straub, A. E. Kastner, M. McClure, J. K. Whetton, R. L. Taylor, S. C. Lombard and R. S. McClenaghan.

The following second lieutenants of Field Artillery are assigned to 15th F.A. and will proceed to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty: W. R. Hensley, Jr., H. T. Molloy, C. P. Holweger, B. M. Bryan, Jr., D. Q. Harris, J. P. Kennedy, Jr., and W. A. Wedemeyer.

Coast Artillery Corps.

The following second lieutenants assigned to the Coast Artillery Corps will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., to Coast Artillery Training Center for duty:

O. Van R. Schuyler, L. C. Leonard, A. W.

Glass, C. N. Brahman, A. A. Klein, S. M.

Miller, G. Anderson, M. Leedy, A. C. Spalding,

P. McC. Smith, H. E. Tyler, E. A. Kleinman,

D. H. Hayesden.

Second Lieut. W. B. Goddard, Jr., will proceed to Brooks Field, San Antonio, Texas, to Primary Flying School for duty and flying training.

Chief of Infantry Back from Tour of Inspection

Maj. Gen. Charles S. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry, returned to Washington Aug. 21 after a three months' inspection trip of a majority of the Infantry posts and stations throughout the country and making a brief visit to Hawaii. The general evinced great interest in the R.O.T.C. camps and the C.M.T.C. His personal contact with the presidents of the R.O.T.C. institutions will be of great value in shaping the future plans for these camps.

While many of the schools were not in session, General Farnsworth was fortunate in meeting many of the instructors as well as the professors of military science and tactics, and he discussed at considerable length the character of the courses, the equipment being furnished, the number and quality of the military instructors and the benefit to the various institutions as well as that derived by the students themselves. It was pleasing to the general to find that with few exceptions the officers and non-commissioned officers that were furnished to the schools as instructors were regarded as excellent.

Almost without exception the heads of the schools and colleges stated that the inclusion of military subjects in their curricula was a great educational value,

and that they considered it as one of the greatest factors in the proper moulding of character. As a result of the establishment of the R.O.T.C. units military instruction is being placed on an entirely different basis. In former years one hour per day for five days a week was devoted to military instruction. Then all students were given the instruction at the same time and on the same day. This prevented the office of the military instructor from functioning efficiently, as it left him several idle hours on his hands each day. At the present time, however, this instruction is given in staggered hours, which permits the instructors to work each hour of the day, their classes are small and due to this feature they can give individual instruction to the students. This new method of classes has resulted in a marked increase in the efficiency of both students and instructors, in the interest of the students and a better understanding of the civilian instructors of the other branches.

Reduction Hits R.O.T.C.

The trip of the general brought out the fact that the value of military training was being fully appreciated by the heads of high schools scattered all over the country. The drastic reduction of both officers and enlisted men, however, will seriously impair the present high efficiency of the R.O.T.C. units, especially if the number of students is increased, which appears to be almost a certainty. In only one section of the country was found serious objection to the inclusion of military training in the public schools.

The general found that the Infantry troops were for the most part engaged in assisting in the carrying on of the camps for civilians. Not only were the troops being used to help maintain and administer the camps, but they were also acting as demonstration troops and as instructors. Another activity which is taking up a great deal of time of the troops is the repairing of Government grounds and buildings which have greatly deteriorated since the demobilization of 1919 was completed. The troops have entered into this work in fine spirit, and they will soon have their stations in good condition, which will somewhat approach the war conditions of the military reservations.

Another feature which is occupying a good portion of the time of the troops is the salvaging and caring for the large amount of war material and its preparation for either permanent storage or other disposition.

Interest in Target Practice.

More interest has been displayed this year among Infantry organizations in target practice than has been the case in a number of years. Most of these units have completed this practice and the splendid results obtained in this line of work this year were gratifying to the general.

Due to the great reduction of the Army by Congress, the morale of the officers in the field was somewhat shaken, but they were all working hard to increase the efficiency and morale of the Army. Their training in all cases was laid on well-thought-out lines, and the work proceeding as planned. In some of the posts the field training was equal or better to that which preceded the World War, while in others this training had necessarily been subordinated to the repairing of the posts and the caring for material.

The general appearance of the men at all posts and stations which General Farnsworth visited, including their clothing, physical development, military courtesies and soldierly conduct, was very satisfactory and their morale was of an exceedingly high degree. All in all, the Chief of Infantry's trip brought out the fact that despite the serious legislative handicaps imposed on it by Congress, the Army, especially the doughboys, is not wavering for an instant to increase the morale and efficiency of the military establishment.

European Politics Delays Navy Scrapping

None of the high contracting parties to the Naval treaty has yet taken any real steps to scrap first class battleships. Some of the older ships in the American, English and Japanese fleets have been scrapped and it is presumed that construction on new ships has been stopped. This is true as far as the United States is concerned. Construction on the battleships Washington, South Dakota, Indiana, Montana, North Carolina, Iowa and Massachusetts was stopped during the Arms Conference. As an evidence of her good intentions, America stopped all battleship construction even before the agreement was reached. All of the battleships under construction at the time that the conference was called, with the exception of the Colorado and West Virginia, are now standing partially built. Their degree of completion runs from 11 per cent. in the case of the Massachusetts to 75.9 per cent. in the case of the Washington. The Washington is in the New York Shipbuilding Corporation yard and the Massachusetts in the Fore River yard.

Under the treaty the Colorado and the West Virginia are to be completed. The Colorado on Aug. 1 was 93.1 per cent. complete, while the West Virginia was 83.5 per cent. completed on the same date. The date of commissioning these two ships has not yet been fixed and the work is not progressing very rapidly on account of lack of funds.

The general impression is that the whole program of scrapping is being held up because of a failure of France to exchange notes with the other powers for a ratification of the treaty. Reports have been sent out from Tokio to the effect that Japan is ready to proceed with ratification without France becoming a party to the Naval treaty. This would necessitate a revision of the treaty, and it is doubtful whether Great Britain would give her approval to such an agreement.

While the French navy at its present strength does not threaten Great Britain, it is extremely doubtful whether she would agree to be tied up in a limitation agreement while France would be in position to strengthen her navy without the violation of the treaty.

The reparation negotiations and the discussion of the international debt appear to have overshadowed the armament agreement. An occasional paragraph appears in the cables, but none of the powers appears to be anxious to take any step which will result in the immediate carrying out of the scrapping program.

Congress has taken all the action that is necessary to authorize the President to proceed with the scrapping of the ships now partially completed, but apparently he does not propose to proceed until he is assured that the other high contracting parties will proceed with the actual carrying out of the Naval treaty.

TEST CASE TO DETERMINE PAY ON NAVAL RESERVE PROMOTION.

Naval Reserve officers who were promoted to a higher grade during the war were, under decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury, denied the increase of pay of the higher grade prior to the date of oath and acceptance of the increased rank. The act of March 4, 1913, gave to officers of the Regular Navy pay of the higher rank from the date of rank, as stated in their commissions, when promoted pursuant to law. The benefit of this law was allowed to temporary officers of the Navy on promotion the same as to Regular officers, but denied to Reservists. The discrimination seems strange in view of the act of Aug. 29, 1916, giving to Reservists on active duty the same pay, allowances, gratuities and other emoluments as officers of the Naval service."

The ruling of the Comptroller placed those Reserve officers stationed at a distance from Washington at a distinct disadvantage as compared with those in or near Washington who could and did take the oath within a very short time after the notice left the department. In the case of officers who were in distant waters, perhaps in the war zone where the mails were interrupted and delayed, frequently the notice of promotion failed to reach them for six months or more, resulting in a considerable loss in pay.

A test case has now been presented to the Court of Claims through King & King, of Washington, as attorneys on behalf of a large number of Reserve officers who are seeking to have a judicial decision to determine whether the purpose of Congress toward them has been correctly determined by the Treasury officials.

COMMANDER SMEAD TO HAVE CHARGE OF NAVY LEGISLATION.

Comdr. Walter A. Smead, U.S.N., who was recently on duty at the naval training station at Great Lakes, on Aug. 22 reported for duty in the Bureau of Navigation. He will have charge of the details of naval legislation for the department. Commander Smead is not a stranger in Washington, having previously served in the Bureau of Navigation. He has a wide acquaintance among members of Congress

and with the Naval Reserves. During the war he served with the Naval Reserves at San Francisco.

ADMIRAL R. E. COONZ LEGION'S GUEST OF HONOR.

Admiral R. E. Coontz, U.S.N., Chief of Naval Operations, on Aug. 19 left Washington for Hannibal, Mo., the admiral's home town, where he is a member of the local post of the American Legion. He was the principal guest of honor at the annual state convention of the Missouri American Legion, whose annual gathering was held in Hannibal, Aug. 21 and 22. Admiral Coontz was requested by the Near East Relief Association, while in Hannibal, to present a medal of honor to Mrs. Nettie Hall Austin, in recognition of her great work for the association in Russia and European Turkey.

NUMBER OF NAVY EXAMINATIONS CAUSES DELAY IN NOTICES.

The Navy Examining Board has become so overloaded with the work of passing upon the papers of Navy officers who have taken the examination for promotion that about half of the papers have been sent to the Naval Academy. The board found that it simply could not complete the work of passing on the papers within a reasonable time.

It is estimated that almost two thousand officers have taken examinations under the recent distribution. Included in the list are about 450 members of the 1920 class who have taken examinations for promotion to ensign, 250 of the 1919 class who have taken examinations for promotion to lieutenant, and over 500 former temporary officers who have taken their first examinations for promotion.

This accounts for the delay in announcing the results. Naturally some of the officers have become impatient and are under the impression that the delay in receiving notice indicates that they may have failed. The Bureau of Navigation has been receiving a flood of letters and telegrams on the subject. Owing to the rush of other business it is impossible to answer the inquiries.

COL. A. T. OVENSINE, U.S.A., DECORATED WITH D.S.M.

Col. Alexander T. Ovensine, 23d Inf., U.S.A., temporarily commanding the 3d Infantry Brigade at Camp Travis, Texas, was decorated on Aug. 7 with the Distinguished Service Medal by Brig Gen. Edward M. Lewis, U.S.A., commanding the 2d Division at Camp Travis, Texas. The presentation was made during a review and parade of the brigade in his honor. The brigade was composed of the 9th and 23d Regiments of Infantry.

The citation conferring the medal which was read to the brigade by Colonel Nuttman, chief of staff, says:

"Alexander T. Ovensine, colonel, Infantry, then colonel, Inspector General's Department, U.S. Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services while serving as inspector general, 2d Army Corps, during the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Colonel Ovensine was charged with many important reports and investigations, which service was performed with marked ability and good judgment, and aided his corps and his army commanders in decisions culminating in the success of this offensive. Later, as inspector general, 2d Army, he rendered distinguished service of a similar nature in connection with the operations of the 2d Army from Oct. 12, 1918, to the day of the armistice."

ALLOTMENTS OF GRADES AND SPECIALISTS' RATINGS, ENLISTED.

The law covering the organization of the Army prescribed that the various grades of enlisted men be placed on a percentage basis. Section 4b of the National Defense act of June 4, 1920, relative to allotment of enlisted men prescribes

in part that "of the total authorized number of enlisted men, those in the first grade shall not exceed .6 per centum, those in the second grade 1.8 per centum, those in the third grade 2 per centum, those in the fourth grade 9.5 per centum, those in the fifth grade 9.5 per centum, those in the sixth grade 25 per centum."

The allotments of grades and specialist ratings for enlisted men of the Regular Army, based upon the reduction of the Army to 125,000 men, not including the Philippine Scouts, are made in G.O. 33, July 28, 1922, War Dept.

TEST OF ENGINE FOR FLEET AIRSHIP ZR-1.

An airship built and tested under Navy specifications has established a world's record for fuel economy and a performance record which experts in the Bureau of Aeronautics state has never been equaled by any other engine.

This announcement was made as the result of a 300-hour test of the engine designed for use in the Fleet Airship ZR-1 now under construction at the naval air station, Lakehurst, N.J. The engine was built by the Packard Company of Detroit on specifications furnished by the Bureau of Aeronautics of the Navy Department. These specifications were prepared with the view to securing two main features in the airship power plant; first, dependability and endurance, and second, economy of fuel. The test recently completed has demonstrated that the engine built by the Packard Company has fulfilled every expectation along these lines and will prove the best power equipment for airships that has ever been developed.

Based on the performance under test officials of the bureau state that the engines to be installed in the ZR-1 will be able to establish the lowest figure for fuel consumption yet recorded in airship operations. This means the insurance of a maximum cruising radius for the airship.

In laying down specifications for airship engines, it was stated, one of the prime considerations was low fuel consumption. Airships of the type now building might be required to remain in the air for weeks at a time, and in this case the fuel carried would exceed the weight of the engine itself. For this reason it was more desirable to obtain fuel economy than lightness of construction in order to decrease the total weight to be carried. It was also specified that the engine should incorporate features which would enable and facilitate the making of major repairs, in the air and during the test recently completed the practicability of making such repairs was demonstrated to the satisfaction of naval inspectors.

The 300-hour test was divided into two periods of 100 and 200 hours each and was made in runs of from eight to ten hours with continuous runs of thirty and forty hours recorded toward the latter part of the test. At the end of the 100-hour period the entire engine was broken down and examined for wear in the running parts and the general condition of the fuel, water and ignition systems. All parts were found to be in exceptionally good condition. The engine was then reassembled and a 200-hour period was completed. At the end of this severe test it was reported by inspecting officers that the engine could have continued on a test duplicating the one just finished. The new fleet airship will carry six of the engines and will have a rated horsepower of 1,800. When cruising at 6,000 feet altitude the engines are required to develop an average of 250-brake horsepower each and turn up a speed of 1,400 revolutions per minute. The engine tested fulfilled and exceeded these requirements. With wide open throttle a horsepower of 370 was recorded and the average horsepower developed was 256 at an average speed of 1,412 r.p.m.

The fuel economy record established in the test is represented by the amount by weight of gas consumed per brake horsepower per hour. This expenditure was

Twelve engines will be provided for the ZR-1, six to be installed and six others to be kept as spares complete. Recorded as 436 pounds over the entire test period.

Additional Changes in Navy Commands

Among the more important assignments made by the Navy Department this week was that of Capt. Joseph M. Reeves, U.S.N., to command the North Dakota. Captain Reeves is now at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Capt. George L. P. Stone, U.S.N., will be relieved from the Connecticut as soon as she is placed out of commission. He will be assigned to the supervision of the fitting out of the Seattle at Puget Sound yard and will assume the command of the ship as soon as she is ready to go into commission.

Comdr. Lewis C. Richardson, U.S.N., upon being relieved from the command of the Albany, which is to be placed out of commission, will be assigned to duty in the 5th Naval District.

Capt. Gatewood Lincoln, U.S.N., has been relieved as chief of staff of the Destroyer Squadron, Atlantic Fleet, and ordered to duty with the Asiatic Fleet. It is understood that the position of chief of staff of the Destroyer Squadron will be abolished.

Comdr. Wilbert Smith, U.S.N., on duty with the Argonne, will exchange command with Comdr. Arthur P. Fairfield, U.S.N., who is serving on the Tennessee.

Comdr. J. P. Jackson, U.S.N., has been ordered from the office of Naval Intelligence to the North Dakota as executive officer.

Comdr. George J. Meyers, U.S.N., has been relieved from the Naval War College and ordered to join a class at the Army War College.

Comdr. Richard D. White, U.S.N., has been relieved as recruiting inspector of the Eastern District and ordered to the Navy Recruiting Bureau at New York as the officer in charge.

MAKING GEN. HARBORD ELIGIBLE FOR NEXT CHIEF OF STAFF.

The House on Aug. 21 passed the bill (H.R. 11699) under which, "notwithstanding other provisions of law touching eligibility for appointment as Chief of Staff, the present Deputy Chief of Staff may be appointed Chief of Staff, and when so appointed shall be eligible to serve as such for a period of four years, unless sooner relieved."

Representative Greene, in explanation of the bill, said:

"As a tribute of the country's gratitude to General Pershing for his war services this Congress made him in fact a general, an office we have not had before in this generation. Obviously we could not put General Pershing under any other person's authority in the Army, so we had, of course, to make him Chief of Staff and put everybody else under him. General Harbord was the man who might otherwise have been made Chief of Staff, but he had to be made Deputy Chief of Staff in order to get that kind of service out of him which was desired under the circumstance, because he must be ranked subordinate to General Pershing and not be Chief of Staff in his own name. Now, when General Pershing retires in two years, or perhaps sooner if he desires to do so, the Government wishes to be able to make General Harbord Chief of Staff in his own right as an appreciation of his services and as a means of obtaining the use of his distinguished ability, but it will not have the authority to do so under the law unless this act is passed."

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL INDEX,

VOL. 59, IN PREPARATION.

With the issue of Aug. 26, 1922, the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, the oldest Service publication in the United States, rounds out fifty-nine years of existence as the "Newspaper of the Services."

For three thousand seventy-nine weeks, without missing an issue, the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* has published the official orders to the military and naval personnel, has given close attention to Service legislation, has championed the cause of national military preparedness, has told the military and naval news and has chronicled the joys and sorrows of the members of the Service family.

For the fifty-ninth volume, covering the period Sept. 3, 1921-Aug. 26, 1922, a comprehensive index, with title page, is now in preparation. This index will be mailed postpaid, without charge, to readers of this paper who make early application therefor.

BROOKS FIELD BAND WANTS MUSICIANS FOR AIR SERVICE.

The Air Service primary flying school detachment at Brooks Field is organizing a band and would like to hear from any members of the Air Service who play any of the following instruments: Cornet, clarinet, trombone, alto, bass, baritone, saxophone, drums, violin, piano or banjo.

There is a move on foot at present to have this band authorized and if it passes or is granted, this will be one of the finest bands in the Service.

One Hundred Dollars for the Best Liaison System Between Artillery and Infantry

There is no question of more general interest to the Army as a whole than that of providing an efficient means of liaison between the Infantry and its supporting Artillery in combat. During the recent war a number of means were employed. The consensus of opinion apparently is that no entirely satisfactory system was evolved. The telephone on the whole was the most reliable. To encourage discussion of this most important subject and to bring out the many ideas held by those who had experience in the recent war, as well as those who have studied the ques-

Military and Naval Clubs and Societies

FARE AND A HALF FOR M.O.W.W. CONVENTION.

The national convention committee of the Military Order of the World War has been advised by the Trunk Line Association that special transportation rates of a fare and a half have been granted to the Military Order of the World War Convention, Atlantic City, Sept. 18, 19, 20.

A reduction to one and one-half fare on the certificate plan will apply for members attending the meeting, also for dependent members of their families.

The arrangements will apply from the following territory:

New York state (east of and including Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge and Salamanca), New Jersey, Pennsylvania (east of and including Erie, Oil City and Pittsburgh), Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia and West Virginia (east of and including Wheeling, Parkersburg, Kenova, Orange and Norfolk).

New England Passenger Association: New England—(Mr. N. W. Hawkes, chairman, South Station, Boston, Mass.).

Central Passenger Association: Territory west of Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Salamanca, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Parkersburg and Kenova to and including Chicago and St. Louis, and north of the Ohio river, including Cincinnati, Louisville and Cairo—(Mr. C. A. Fox, chairman, Transportation Building, Chicago, Ill.).

Southeastern Passenger Association: Territory south of Ohio and Potomac and east of Mississippi river—(Mr. W. H. Howard, chairman, Healy Building, Atlanta, Ga.).

Western Passenger Association: Territory west of Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis and east of Washington, Oregon and Nevada—(Mr. E. E. McLeod, chairman, Transportation Building, Chicago, Ill.).

Southwestern Passenger Association: Territory southwest of St. Louis, including Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Missouri (south of Missouri river) and Louisiana (west of Mississippi river)—(Mr. J. E. Hannegan, chairman, Compton Building, St. Louis, Mo.).

Trans-Continental Passenger Association: Pacific coast and other far western territory not otherwise covered above—(Mr. E. L. Bevington, chairman, Transportation Building, Chicago, Ill.).

Children of five and under twelve years of age when accompanied by parent or guardian will, under like conditions, be charged one-half of the fares for adults.

The following directions are submitted:

1. Tickets at the regular one-way tariff fare for the going journey may be obtained on any of the following dates (but not on any other date) Sept. 14 to 20. Be sure that when purchasing going ticket you request a certificate. Do not make the mistake of asking for a "receipt."

2. Present yourself at the railroad station for tickets and certificates at least thirty minutes before departure of train on which you will begin your journey.

3. Certificates are not kept at all stations. If you inquire at your home station, you can ascertain whether certificates and through tickets can be obtained to place of meeting. If not obtainable at your home station, the agent will inform you at what station they can be obtained.

You can in such case purchase a local ticket to the station which has certificates in stock, where you can purchase a through ticket and at the same time ask for and obtain a certificate to place of meeting.

4. Immediately on your arrival at the meeting present your certificate to the endorsing officer, Capt. George L. Darte, as the reduced fares for the return journey will not apply unless you are properly identified as provided for by the certificates.

5. It has been arranged that the special agent of the carriers will be in attendance on Sept. 20, from 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., to validate certificates. If you arrive at the meeting and leave for home again prior to the special agent's arrival, or if you arrive at the meeting later than Sept. 20, after the special agent has left, you cannot have your certificate validated and consequently you will not obtain the benefit of the reduction on the home journey.

6. So as to prevent disappointment, it must be understood that the reduction on the return journey is not guaranteed, but is contingent on an attendance of not less than 250 members of the organization at the meeting and dependent members of their families, holding regularly issued certificates obtained from ticket agents at starting points, from where the regular one-way adult tariff fares to place of meeting are not less than sixty-seven cents on going journey.

Certificates issued to children at half fares will be counted the same as certificates held by adults.

7. If the necessary minimum of 250 certificates are presented to the special agent, and your certificate is duly validated, you will be entitled up to and including Sept. 26 to a return ticket via the same route over which you made the going journey at one-half of the regular one-way tariff fare from the place of meeting to

the point at which your certificate was issued.

8. Return tickets issued at the reduced fare will not be good on any limited train on which such reduced fare transportation is not honored.

9. No refund of fare will be made on account of failure to obtain proper certificate when purchasing going ticket, nor on account of failure to present validated certificate when purchasing return ticket.

FIFTY-SIXTH ENCAMPMENT, G.A.R.

The fifty-sixth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 24-28.

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB OF CHICAGO OUTING.

The outing of the Army and Navy Club of Chicago on Aug. 19 to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station proved a very enjoyable event.

The party which was quite a large one, was shown all over the splendidly equipped training station.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN MILITARY ENGINEERS.

The officers of the 102d Engineers, N.Y. N.G., have invited the New York Port Society of Military Engineers to visit them while in camp at Peekskill on Sept. 1 and 2. The schedule of military work for those days will probably consist of an advance guard and outpost problem with smoke screens, etc. Leaving the permanent camp on Friday afternoon, Sept. 1, and remaining in shelter tents that night and returning to Peekskill Saturday, Sept. 2. There will be plenty of time to look over the camps and range and the visit will be concluded by a review of the regiment by General Langfitt, U.S.A.

There will be two different parties organized. Party one and party two. Party one will leave New York city early Friday afternoon, Sept. 1, and remain overnight with the regiment. Party two will leave Saturday morning, Sept. 2. Both parties will return together after the review. The expenses will be transportation to and from Peekskill and nominal charge for mess while there. Shelter tents, blankets, etc., will be issued at Peekskill as necessary. Officers are requested to appear in uniform.

Voice of the Services

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will gladly publish letters from its subscribers but assumes no responsibility for opinions expressed therein.

WHY DISCRIMINATE?

TO THE EDITOR:

The new Service Pay bill very generously makes provision for the commissioned officer who entered the Service prior to June 30, 1922, and who had either or both National Guard or Organized Militia service to his credit by allowing him to count seventy-five per cent. of such service for longevity. This is very just and proper; but does not go far enough. The enlisted men who have National Guard or Organized Militia service to their credit should also receive credit for same.

In the days before Federalization (which is of comparatively recent date), we not only gave up our time willingly, to perfect ourselves in the arts of war and stood ready at all times to answer the call of state or nation but, in addition to this, we purchased our own dress uniform and paid monthly dues, besides making other sacrifices in time and money to advance the cause of the Guard and make it attractive for young men to become members.

When the time came we were not found wanting as all records will show.

Therefore, why discriminate?

EX-GUARDSMAN.

ELIMINATION BY LOTTERY.

TO THE EDITOR:

Your editorial "Indecent Haste in Eliminating Officers," suggests the idea to me that the Elimination Board could save a lot of hard work and perform its duty with equal fairness to the officers and to the Service by placing the names of all officers of each grade in a hat, drawing out the number of tickets that are to be eliminated, and leaving the balance in the Service.

This plan is certainly fair to all concerned, as the Class B boards have presumably accomplished the elimination of the unfit by this time. If it were made known that this plan was being followed I am sure it would be welcomed by all junior officers, because it would remove the stigma of "kicked out for unfitness" from their separation from the Service. We are at least entitled to an honorable discharge, and the present plan and procedure puts a black mark on the separation of the Service that will go with a man through life.

I for one prefer the lottery system with an honorable discharge if I am to be one of those sacrificed.

STILL WAITING.

Sport

MADISON BARRACKS ATHLETIC CAVALRY.

The various organizations stationed at Madison Barracks, N.Y., participated in a busy week, Aug. 7-12, when the post was given over to a big athletic carnival. The events scheduled included a track and field meet, a swimming meet, golf and tennis tournaments for both officers and ladies, a motor and an animal-drawn transportation show and a horse show. There were innumerable contestants and interest in the various events was sustained at all times. Great rivalry was shown by the participating organizations.

The tennis and golf tournaments ran all week. The winners were as follows: Officers' singles, Captain Holmes; ladies' singles, Miss Clark; officers' doubles, Captain Holmes and Lieutenant Kimball; ladies' doubles, Mrs. Dumont and Miss Clark; officers' golf, Lieutenant Mickle; ladies' golf, Mrs. Millard.

The motor transportation show was held on Aug. 10, and first place in the various events was awarded as follows: Four-passenger cars—Pvt. Maher, Q.M. C.; light trucks—Pvt. Sheehan, Hqrs. Co., 2d Inf. Brig.; heavy trucks—Pvt. Long, Q.M.C.; motorcycles—Pvt. Pittman, Hqrs. Co., 34th Inf.; fire truck—Pvt. Babcock. The animal-drawn transportation blue ribbons were awarded for escort wagons to Pvt. Stowell, Ser. Co., 34th Inf.; rolling kitchens—Corpl. Karlock, Hqrs. Co., 2d Inf. Brig.; machine gun carts—Pvt. Hughes, How. Co., 34th Inf.

The swimming meet on Aug. 10 was featured by the stellar work of Lieut. Edward A. Kimball, 34th Inf., who won first place in the 100-yard free style, the 440-yard free style, the plunge for distance and in fancy diving. Staff Sgt. Cask, Ser. Co., 34th Inf., captured the 50-yard back stroke. First place in the children's events went to Walter Chiles and Francis Johnson.

The horse show was held on Aug. 11 and brought out a considerable number of contestants. There were seven entries in the officers' saddle animal class, first place going to Capt. Hugh Barclay, 34th Inf. Corporal Bowman, Co. M, 34th Inf., captured the blue ribbon in the enlisted men's class from a field of twenty-two contestants. The officers' jumping class was won by Capt. Alfred Millard, 34th Inf., while Pvt. O'Quinn, Ser. Co., same regiment, won the enlisted men's jumping.

In addition there were a number of races, the most important being a mile race in four heats, won by Pvt. Mataya, Ser. Co., 34th Inf., with Corpl. Williamson of the same organization second, and Capt. Hugh Barclay third. The saddling race was won by Corpl. Williamson, who also captured the slow-mule race. The bending race was won by Lieutenant Kimball. Corpl. Bowman, Co. M, 34th Inf., won the potato race.

The track and field meet took place on Aug. 12 and was won by Co. L, 34th Inf., with a total score of twenty-three points. The greatest point winner was 1st Lt. Harry G. Rennagel, commanding officer of the company, who contributed fifteen of the points, winning the 100, the 220 and the 440. Corpl. Williamson won the broad jump and 1st Lieut. Gerald S. Mickle took the high jump. The shot put was won by Sgt. Patton, Hqrs. Co., 2d Inf. Brig., the pole vault by Pvt. Fritch, How. Co., and the equipment race by Sgt. Gonzales, Co. M, 34th Inf. The latter organization captured the tug-of-war, and the Howitzer Co. won the relay.

All winners were rewarded with cups, medals or ribbons, and each was personally presented by Col. Henry S. Wagner, 34th Inf., commanding the post. Crowds of spectators were in attendance throughout the week.

HOUSE BILL STRIKES AT FOOTBALL CLASSIC.

A hint that Representatives and Senators were to be deprived of their large block of free tickets for the annual Army and Navy football game aroused the lawmakers to a surprising extent on Aug. 23, and Representative Clarence McGregor (Rep., N.Y.) promptly introduced a bill calculated to eliminate the game by forbidding cadets and midshipmen to participate in any contest where an entrance fee is charged.

The situation was precipitated by a circular from the Naval Academy, intimating that the lawmakers should pay the regular admission charge as the general public. It is probable that this decision was reached as a result of circumstances attending the last two games, when cadets and midshipmen were unable to obtain tickets for their own families, due to the fact that so many had been allotted to Congress. Considerable criticism was heard, as it was evident that very few of the alumnus made use of their tickets themselves, and it seemed regrettable that families and friends of alumni were unable to secure them.

The New York Representative made a glowingly eloquent speech in introducing his resolution and paid a flower tribute to the athletes of Greece and Rome, who

contended for laurel wreaths and not for gate receipts. With holy indignation he declared that the growing attention paid to gate receipts degrades sport and sportsmanship, and announced that it tainted with "commercialism" the sport of these students "educated at the expense of the nation." (Possibly the legislator labors under the delusion that the cadets and midshipmen get a share of the gate receipts of the annual game. If so, he should verify his facts.)

If passed, the bill would deal a killing blow to sport at both academies, for it would prevent games with many other colleges, which must charge entrance fees to support their athletics. The Army-Yale game and the Navy-Princeton meeting would probably be eliminated, together with a number of lesser contests.

ARMY POLO TEAM WINS.

The All-Army polo team closed its campaign at Narragansett Pier, R.I., on Aug. 23, when it galloped away from the Myopia quartet and took the Rathbone Memorial by a count of 14-6. The Army team presented the same line-up as that when it won the junior championship, with the single exception of Maj. George S. Patton, 3d Cav., who replaced Lieut. Col. Louis Brown at No. 3.

Myopia opened the game by a fierce assault which netted two goals, which combined with a two-goal handicap gave them a lead that lasted for four periods, when the Army tied the score. In the fifth period Major Patton drove a long shot over the heads of his forwards and through the goal posts and the Army took the lead, which it never surrendered. The hard-riding, straight-driving officers overwhelmed the Myopia four and scored nine goals to two during the remainder of the game.

The victory marked the close of the tournament, which has reflected more credit on Army polo than it has ever obtained before. Colonel Brown's quartet stands supreme in junior polo and has firmly entrenched the reputation of the Service riders.

The score of the Rathbone game:

Army (14)	Myopia (6)
Maj. Wilson ... No. 1	R. Burrage
Maj. Beard ... No. 2	A. Burrage
Maj. Patton ... No. 3	N. Rice
Maj. Erwin ... Back	F. Ayer

Handicap (2)

Goals—Army: Major Wilson 6, Major Beard 5, Major Patton 3. Myopia: R. Burrage 2, A. Burrage 1, N. Rice 1.

SIXTH CAVALRY DOWNS ALL-STARS AT POLO.

Outplaying the All-Stars throughout the entire game on Aug. 13 on the new field at Camp McClellan, the 6th Cavalry polo quartette galloped through their opponents for a 7-1 victory and, in a measure, compensated themselves for the loss of the Anniston Chamber of Commerce loving cups to them the last time the two teams met. The program of the afternoon commenced when Judge Leyden introduced Governor Kilby to present the Chamber of Commerce cups won by the All-Stars in the tournament which ended Aug. 6.

A wet field did not faze the players on either side, and the 3,000 spectators who thronged the field were again amply repaid for their visit to Camp McClellan. In the first period of play Major Rhinehardt made the only goal the All-Stars succeeded in hanging up the entire game. Throughout the six periods which followed, the "6th Hoss" were impregnable, and scored consistently. Captain Truxes and Colonel Tompkins made it very annoying for the All-Stars, while Major Rhinehardt worked well for his team.

The line-ups follow: Cavalry: (1) Captain Truxes, (2) Captain Harry, (3) Major Duval, (4) Colonel Tompkins. All-Stars: (1) Captain Cheves, (2) Major Rhinehardt, (3) Captain Cunningham, (4) Major Estes.

Goals: Cavalry—Captain Truxes 3, Captain Harry 2, Major Duval 1, Colonel Tompkins 1. All-Stars—Major Rhinehardt.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

The eyes of polo followers all over the country are turning toward New Jersey during the period from Aug. 26 to Sept. 9 for the international polo championship will be fought out at the Rumson Country Club. The Irish team landed in New York on Aug. 23, and found a number of players already on hand. They will play their first game Aug. 30, when they meet the Shelburn team in the contest for the Herbert cup. The American team acted as hosts for the Argentine team at Piping Rock on Aug. 24.

ANNAPOLIS TRACK MEET.

The Public Athletic League of Baltimore, Md., defeated the Naval Academy plebes at Annapolis, Md., on Aug. 19, in a dual track and field meet, the final score being 58-47. The contestants were handicapped by a wet track. The visitors took first place in all track events except the relay, but the midshipmen were strong enough in the field work to keep the score in doubt. They were handicapped by the absence of Sommers and Carpenter, both good track men, who were in the hospital.

EDITORIAL

Free and loyal discussion is necessary in order to conquer the truth.—*Camille Flammarion*.

Mr. Curry Offers a Solution

REPRESENTATIVE CURRY of California by the introduction of his bill (H.R. 12398) has offered a plan by which about a thousand efficient Army officers may be saved for the Government while at the same time the expenses of maintaining the Military Establishment for the current year may be reduced. In his interview, printed in another column, Mr. Curry frankly states that the Congress made a mistake in its drastic reduction provided for in the Army Appropriation act and proposes to correct it before the elimination scheme now being put into effect by the Dickman Board wrecks the Army.

In the preparation of his bill, Mr. Curry places his opponents in a peculiar position. To reject it, Congress will be called upon to indicate a desire to spend more money in crippling the Army than in maintaining it. Surely any member who votes against this bill under these conditions cannot plead "not guilty" to the charge of pacifism. He cannot pose as an economist, for the passage of Mr. Curry's bill will save money for the Government as well as relieve the Army from much of the demoralizing effect of the Appropriation bill as passed by Congress.

In his interview Mr. Curry indicates that he has a true conception of the vital importance of maintaining an adequate corps of efficient officers. Evidently, he has been giving serious thought to the problem of developing the Army of the United States with its three components of the Regular Army, National Guard and Organized Reserves. No doubt he feels the pressure from his constituents for a reduction in the expenses of the Government as well as do his colleagues on both sides of the House. On this account Mr. Curry did not go as far as he desired in providing for a corps of officers. It is known that Mr. Curry would have preferred to see the original War Department recommendations adopted. He realizes with the present pressure for economy that this would be impossible in the House. Therefore, he has devised a very ingenious bill which meets the demand for economy, and at the same time is a real contribution to the cause of preparedness.

It is difficult to see how Congress, if it has any desire to preserve the nation's defenses, can refuse to pass Mr. Curry's bill.

President on Training Camps

NEWS story in another column of this paper tells of an address made to the students of the Citizens' Military Training Camps at Camp Meade, Md., by President Harding, in which he highly praises the work done and urges a course of training for 100,000 annually in these camps, as a means of preserving peace.

No one who has visited one of these camps and who has seen the eagerness of the young men, their steady physical improvement, their increased alertness, can fail to support the President's desire to see at least a hundred thousand attend these camps yearly.

There is one point which should not be overlooked, however, and that is that these young men are not available to preserve the peace. They are under no obligation whatever to serve as an armed force, even while in the camps. Once the camp is over, they are free to go where they please and never return, should they see fit.

When it comes to a question of the preservation of peace in the case of internal disorder as against external enemies, the only forces available immediately are the Regular Army and the National Guard. This for the reason that they are the only forces in existence which have taken an oath requiring service.

The 70,000 Reserve officers, through their assignments to Reserve divisions, are being formed into a skeleton from which Reserve forces can be built up.

This, however, would take time. The men for these units would have to be obtained either from volunteers or by the draft. Units so formed would then have to be armed, equipped and trained, all of which takes time.

Undoubtedly a very large proportion of the young men now in the training camps would gladly volunteer. The training which they have had would make them invaluable in helping to train the great mass of green men who would make up the majority of the Reserve units. In this way these camps are extremely beneficial and desirable.

The business men of the country, the politicians and the newspapermen must remember that the primary object of these camps is educational, and that while this education is of tremendous importance to the American people and is to be encouraged in every way, an armed force sworn to service and ready for service in case of emergency is not furnished and is not contemplated to be furnished.

One Out

DURING the past week some very welcome news has been received, that Mr. Sisson of Mississippi has been defeated in the primaries.

We, of course, do not know the views of his successor, whoever that may be. We do know that they could not be more inimical to the best interests of the United States of America, with respect to national defense questions, than those held by Mr. Sisson.

Mr. Sisson openly stated before the Appropriations Committee that he made no secret of the fact that he was opposed not only to the Regular Army but also to the National Guard and the Reserve forces.

The New Spirit

VISITOR to any of the summer camps now being held throughout the country is immediately struck by a most gratifying state of affairs in that every National Guardsman, every Reservist, every student of the Citizens' Military Training Camps and every civilian visitor spoken to, immediately emphasizes the importance of the Regulars, both officers and enlisted men, and the more than friendly spirit in which they do it.

Coupled with this is the plainly evident fact that every Regular met with, be he officer or enlisted man, is thoroughly imbued with the idea that the highest mission for the Regular in time of peace is the training of the National Guardsmen and the Reservists of every category.

There is no greater proof of the understanding by the Regular of this mission than in the willingness and the cordiality with which he encourages thorough and frequent visits to the camps by the relatives and friends of the men in them; the leading citizens of neighboring communities and, above all, newspapermen who no longer are put in the category of necessary nuisances, but are now recognized as what they really are, the means of telling the average American citizen what the Army is doing and what the Army is trying to do.

In one camp the Reserve officers, before leaving, voluntarily presented the messes of the Regular organizations present \$250 as an expression of their appreciation.

The interest shown by the National Guardsmen and Reservists in the demonstrations in the use of different arms is another sign of appreciation. The many indications of the realization by the citizen soldier and the civilian that the Regular is an American citizen just like himself could be multiplied indefinitely.

The many obviously sincere expressions of interest in their work by the Regulars clearly demonstrate their appreciation of the value of the citizen soldier. The practical proof of the value of the amended National Defense act exists in every camp now going on in the United States.

The Journal Solely Responsible

TWO officers of the Army, one officer of the Navy, one newspaperman and one Congressman have accused the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of being the mouthpiece of the War Department and virtually a slavish advocate of its policies.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is a privately owned newspaper. It is the mouthpiece of no one nor of any body of people such as the War Department.

Twice a year every publication is compelled to print a sworn statement of ownership. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, under its new management, has already printed two of these statements, one last November and one last April. Anyone reading these statements can see that the majority of the stockholders of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL are civilians. Some are Reserve officers. There are but two Regular officers who own stock. Each owns a very small amount. Neither of these officers is in the War Department. Both at the present time are serving with troops.

The editor-in-chief, the business manager and the managing editor have all had a number of years' experience on daily newspapers. The managing editor has spent twelve years on large daily papers in executive editorial positions. All three firmly believe in and practice the principle followed by all high class newspapers. This principle demands that the news columns of the paper be open to all news of interest to the readers, regardless of the point of view of the persons engaged in editing the paper. In other words, news that tends to disprove the point of view of the editor on any subject is published regardless of that fact.

The opinions of the editor on various subjects are published on the editorial page, and nowhere else. The views so published on this page up to the present are the views of the editor. He and he alone is responsible. If anyone objects to these views he need not go further than the editor if seeking to fix the responsibility.

There is no propaganda published in the news columns. Those who are inimical to the views expressed on the editorial page may consider this page propaganda. If so, however, it is propaganda of the editor, not of the War Department nor of any one else.

Japanese Propaganda and Control of China

M. MARCOSSON expresses the opinion, in the Saturday Evening Post, that "The average American who threw his hat in the air when the conference adjourned and assumed that everything in the Pacific was over but the shouting, has another guess coming. These next twelve months in the Orient will be, in many respects, as delicate as those preceding the conference were ticklish." There is no doubt that Japan's long standing policy of controlling China is as deep-rooted as ever. The Washington Conference agreements gave to her greater power to pursue that policy than she had at any previous time. The only real restraint upon her at present is the spot-light of world opinion. But so many other important issues are occupying world attention that even this deterrent upon Japan is being constantly lessened.

A proper safeguarding of American interests in the Orient requires continual publicity in the American press on Far Eastern matters, from the American point of view. This is especially necessary on account of the great Japanese propaganda carried on here and everywhere.

Japanese economic and military-naval power depends upon great supplies of raw materials from China. This obvious fact has been the basis of several recent official and semi-official announcements indi-

cating positively that the control of the sources of such supplies is the keystone of Japan's foreign policy. According to Mr. Marcosson, "the real Japanese job is already accomplished because economic penetration has done its work," especially in Manchuria and Shantung, as well as Siberia. Japanese nationals, often with the backing of their government, have bagged such vast economic privileges that troop withdrawals are no longer material. Particularly is this true during the continuance of political upheaval and weak government on the continent of Asia; and that Japan has promoted such conditions is emphatically declared in many authoritative quarters.

The naval treaty negotiated at the recent conference gave Japan almost complete immunity from any interference from overseas in her control over China. The restriction in capital ships, together with the non-fortification and non-development of bases agreement, effectively removes any possibility of intervention by the United States. Great Britain alone is strong enough, but the European situation is likely to prevent her from embarking on any such task for many years to come. The open door treaty also strengthened Japan's hand very greatly. In effect, it placed the world's stamp of approval upon the huge grab already made in Asia; this through the defeat of the American proposal for a retroactive clause. Notwithstanding the increase of naval-military power given her by the conference agreement, Japan is not following the lead of the United States and reducing her naval power below the requirements of the treaty, but is building and projecting stronger and more numerous vessels of the non-restricted types than any other country.

No people are more sensitive to world opinion than are the Japanese. It is a strong racial characteristic, heightened by her recent elevation to position as one of the great powers. So long as the spotlight of world publicity is kept trained upon Japanese actions a powerful influence against an improper pursuit of her aggressive policies will be at work. Dimmed attention to Oriental affairs will surely result in impaired Chinese, American and European interests in eastern Asia, to the advantage of Japan.

Such publicity, however, must be guided by an acute understanding of the facts. Otherwise it will fall a victim to the extensive Japanese propaganda conducted everywhere. Lord Northcliffe said that the Japanese are masters of propaganda. That "when calling attention to any matter that affects Japan we have always to remember that hourly, daily, weekly—morning, noon and night—Japanese propaganda is at work in the form of subsidized newspapers, propaganda news agencies, propaganda plays and propaganda films, and that quite a considerable amount of this propaganda has been widely diffused in Great Britain and the United States."

A Good Example

THE Reserve officers who have recently completed their training at Camp Dix, N.J., have made two important announcements. The first is that they will urge Congress at its next session to appropriate adequate funds to permit all Reserve officers who desire summer training to have it. The second is that they intend immediately to protest against the recent action of Congress in cutting the number of officers of the Regular Army to 12,000, as such a cut strikes directly at the National Defense act, the first military policy the United States has ever possessed.

This is a good example for all Reserve officers to follow. These two questions undoubtedly will be prominent at the Reserve officers' convention to be held at Washington, Oct. 2, 3 and 4.

These two questions undoubtedly will be taken up by the convention of the officers of the Military Order of the World War, to be held at Atlantic City, Sept. 18 to 20, inclusive. This society has been quietly and steadily increasing in strength and in the number of its chapters scattered throughout the whole of the continental limits of the United States.

Every day the signs increase that the average Congressman is soon going to find it as unprofitable, from a purely selfish political point of view, to undermine the national defense of the United States of America as he now finds it to go against the selfish interests of his constituents.

State Activities of the National Guard

Minnesota.

The 6th Infantry, Minnesota N.G. (St. Paul's Own), now possesses one of the finest radio outfits in the entire West, and is now in communication through its equipment at the St. Paul armory with the 7th Corps Area of the U.S. Army at Omaha, Neb., twice daily, receiving orders and transmitting official military messages and communications.

This saves time and a great deal of office detail and permits instant communication in emergencies between the corps area and the local regiment.

The equipment consists of a 1,000 watt continuous wave transmitter with present range of communication to any point on the continental United States. With new transmitters ordered and expected within a few days a 5,000 mile radius can be served in winter and a slightly shorter summer radius.

The War Department has designated the station as "AVT" and is one of the few National Guard stations in the country and the only one in the entire Northwest. The station has been in operation since Aug. 10 and is in charge of Headquarters Co., Capt. P. F. Schliek commanding. The entire tower room of the armory is used as well as huge steel masts on the roof of the building. It is the largest and finest piece of radio equipment in western states.

With its set of amplifiers the Guardsmen after drill can listen in on all programs anywhere in the United States. The radio set is used as part of its drill program by the Headquarters Co., and the sixty-five men of the organization are intensely interested in its development. Through the Omaha corps area net the 6th Infantry can communicate direct with the War Department or any other corps area in the country.

The 5th Minnesota Infantry encamped at Camp Lucius Hubbard, Lake City, Minn., Aug. 8. The regiment consists of 1,002 enlisted men and 56 officers, under the command of Col. Walter S. Fulton. The Adjutant General of the state, Brig. Gen. Walter F. Rhinow, also was in attendance.

The senior Regular Army instructor present is Col. Edmund L. Butts, Inf., senior instructor of the Minnesota National Guard. The camp was visited on Aug. 14 by Col. James G. Galbraith and Maj. Fred L. Lemmons, Inf., both from 7th Corps Area headquarters. The men were addressed on the same date by Dr. George F. James, secretary of the Central Department M.T.C.A., who spoke on the aims of the C.M.T.C.

The men have been firing on the range and manifesting great enthusiasm over their work. Their officers and instructors are well satisfied with the progress made.

New Jersey.

The following units of the 114th Infantry, N.J.N.G., were recently federalized: Service Co., Camden; Co. A, New Brunswick; Co. F, Burlington; Co. K, Millville; Co. L, Vineland; Co. M, Bridgeton. The former units at the above stations have been disbanded.

New York.

During a review of the 212th Anti-Aircraft Artillery, N.Y.N.G. (old 12th N.Y.), Col. Nelson B. Burr, commanding, at Fort Totten, N.Y., Aug. 11, by Maj. Gen. Harry C. Hale, U.S.A., Col. Charles Elliott Warren, O.R.C., late U.S.A., was formally presented with the D.S.M. for services during the World War. The citation of the award was recently published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

General Hale was accompanied by the following officers as an honorary staff, all of whom had served either in the Regular service or in the National Guard and served with Colonel Warren during the World War:

Col. John J. Byrne, C.A.C.; Maj. Clarence H. Eagle, V.C.A.; Maj. Arthur La Frenz, U.S.A.; Capts. Frank Landon Humphreys, U.S.N.R.; Paul G. Thebaud, O.D.N.G.N.Y.; Chandler Smith, A.S.O. R.C.; and Norman F. Cushman, Q.M.V. C.A.; Lieut. Col. Frank E. Davidson, C.A.C.; Capt. Shannon L. Meany, A.D.C., 81st Div., A.E.F.; Maj. Albert T. Weston, 12th Inf., N.G.N.Y.; Lieuts. Herman Murray, 12th Inf., N.G.N.Y.; Raymond N. Hyde, C.A.C.; Mortimer P. Arnold, V.C.A., and George Peabody, V.C.A.

Brig. Gen. John T. Thompson, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., on whose staff Colonel Warren served during the World War, was the particular guest of honor during the ceremonies and later was given a dinner by Colonel Warren at his summer home, Breezy Way, Lawrence, Long Island, N.Y., the following officers of the Army and National Guard being invited to meet him:

Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan and Maj. Gen. Daniel Appleton, N.Y.N.G.; Col. James L. Walsh, U.S.A.; Edward Olmstead, James Brady Mitchell, U.S.A.; John J. Byrne, DeWitt C. Falls, Bryce Metcalf, George W. Burleigh, Thatcher T. P. Luquero and Frederick E. Humphreys, Lieut. Col. Frank E. Davidson, Capt. Clarence H. Eagle, Maj. Jerome Kingsbury, Herbert Maynard and Tyler

W. Carlisle, Capt. Paul G. Thebaud, Chandler Smith and George Pitts Raleigh, Mr. B. W. Jones, secretary War Credits Board, War Dept.; Mr. George William Warren, and Mr. Charles E. Warren, Jr.

The tour of field training of the 212th at Fort Totten was attended with great success.

Brig. Gen. George Rathbone Dyer, N.Y.N.G., having qualified in his grade, was on Aug. 21 ordered to report to the commanding officer, National Guard, for assignment to 87th Infantry Brigade. Date of commission, May 23, 1922; of rank, Sept. 4, 1917; of entry into service under this commission, May 23, 1922.

Pennsylvania.

In the letter from Col. Augustus Drum Porter, published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Aug. 10, relative to an injustice done to the National Guard of Pennsylvania in a book written by Mr. Joseph Bucklin Bishop, Colonel Porter desires it made plain that it was from and including the great Homestead strike in 1892 to the present time that the National Guard of Pennsylvania has met every emergency promptly, and has restored law and order effectively whenever its services have been called for.

"In my letter in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL," says Colonel Porter, "the word 'after' Homestead appeared instead of the word 'since' Homestead, and this might lead some people to infer that the Guard fell down at Homestead instead of performing efficient duty.

There were disorders at and near Homestead in 1892 prior to the ordering out of the P.N.G., but the disorders were handled by the Coal and Iron Police, who had a number of clashes with the strikers, and who could not control them.

"Maj. Gen. G. R. Snowden was then in command of the P.N.G., and from the moment of its arrival at Homestead there were no demonstrations against the troops and no more disturbances worth while.

"It will be remembered that a delegation of strikers called upon General Snowden to assure him of their support and desire for peace. General Snowden repulsed them by telling them he did not want their support—all he wanted was that they disperse, obey the law and mind their own business.

"It was in the terrible Pittsburgh riots of 1876, when the Guard was organized under an old and faulty system, that it fell down and the service of Regular troops was required to quell the disorder. The Pennsylvania National Guard, after the trouble of 1876, was thoroughly reorganized on the Regular Army basis, and from that time on has rendered splendid service."

Lieut. Col. C. C. Collins of the organization branch of the Militia Bureau, returned from an inspection trip to Mount Gretna, Pa., this week, where he inspected the 103d Medical Regiment, which is a fully equipped unit and motorized throughout.

The Colonel was very much pleased with the appearance of the men, their equipment was in first class condition and their morale was of an exceedingly high degree. Colonel Collins will leave in a few days on a similar trip to Peekskill, N.Y., where he will inspect the 102d Medical Regiment of New York National Guard.

Texas.

Capt. Tully Lucas, of McKinney, Tex., who commands the McKinney troop of Cavalry, has one of the best polo teams in the National Guard, and the prettiest polo fields.

All the men in his troop are good riders and quite keen on the game. The Dallas polo team played McKinney three games in the National Guard, and the prettiest polo fields.

Col. Sterling Price Adams, U.S.A., the senior instructor of Cavalry of the National Guard of Texas, is a veteran polo player and it is due to his enthusiasm and instruction that the Texas Cavalry play such excellent polo.

All of the Cavalry units were in camp Aug. 16 at Camp Mabry, Austin, Texas, under the command of Brig. Gen. Jake Wolters.

Virginia.

The 116th Infantry, Virginia National Guard, Col. H. S. Opie, in camp at Virginia Beach, Va., was reviewed by Governor E. L. Trinkle on Aug. 12 and made a fine showing. In the Governor's review party were:

Maj. Gen. Charles J. Bailey, U.S.A., commander of the 3d Corps Area, of which Virginia is a part; Brig. Gen. C. H. Martin, U.S.A., commanding Camp Meade, of Baltimore corps headquarters; Col. Frank S. Cochen, U.S.A., chief of staff of the 3d Corps Army; the Governor's staff composed of Col. Hiram W. Smith, chief of staff, and Adj. Gen. W. W. Sale; Maj. W. W. La Prade, Maj. W. B. Davis; Brig. Gen. Samuel G. Waller, camp commander, and his staff composed of Maj. S. R. Miller, Jr., camp adjutant.

Afterwards the visitors spent a short while at camp headquarters and then were guests of General Waller at luncheon. After luncheon an inspection of the entire camp was made, finding that it measured

up to all requirements and standards of the Army.

State of Washington.

Prompt action on the part of Capt. F. H. Partridge, commanding the 489th Co., C.A.C., at Aberdeen, saved the range house and pits from destruction on the rifle range near Montesano Aug. 14, when a timber fire burning in that region spread to the range. Mobilizing automobiles immediately on learning of the fire, Captain Partridge rushed sixty members of the company to the range, where, after a three-hour fight, pits and range house were saved.

With the completion of the new wing of the National Guard armory at Spokane, headquarters of the 161st Infantry has been moved from the old building to permit workmen to do some remodeling. The remodeling work and construction of the new addition to the armory should be completed by Oct. 1. Spokane then will have one of the biggest armories in the state.

Porto Rico.

Porto Rico has organized two Infantry companies of a new Infantry battalion of National Guard which has been authorized.

Information Column For the National Guard and Reserve

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has received so many requests for information from National Guardsmen and Reservists that it finds it expedient to open a column to answer questions on historical, technical and other subjects.

R.O.T.C. vs. O.R.C.

W. C. P. writes: "I would like to receive a commission in the R.O.T.C. I have a high and technical school education and in civil life I am a mechanical draftsman. At present I am a first class gunner, C.A.C., and a corporal in the U.S. Army. Where do I apply for examination?"

Answer: You evidently have confused the R.O.T.C. with the O.R.C. The former consists of students in high schools or colleges, where military training is given under the direction of Regular Army officers. The high schools conduct the junior units and the higher institutions, senior units. Only students in those colleges are eligible, and they receive their commissions after completing a specified course.

The Officers' Reserve Corps, on the other hand, consists of men who are qualified to hold a commission in times of national emergency. Enlisted men of the Army are eligible, as well as any other citizen who can pass the required examination. For further particulars concerning it, address The Adjutant General of the Army, through channels, and full information and papers will be forwarded to you.

More About Maps.

W. H. C. writes: "I was interested in your answer to Reservist, and would like to know who is to blame for the lack of military maps of which you complain. Why doesn't the Army get busy and map the country if there is such great need of it? Also why do you say the United States is lamentably behind the times? Do you mean that any other countries are any better off?"

Answer: The national policy of mapping is to blame for the situation, which results from the fact that the United States is probably the only important country in the world, in which the mapping is not in the hands of the military authorities. In this country the Geodetic Survey does the work, but, as stated, its maps are not fitted for military use and most of them are made on too small a scale. The preparation of maps in most European countries has been in the hands of the military authorities for over two centuries, and the result of that policy is the immeasurable superiority of their maps, which is an asset of almost incalculable value in war.

As for the reason the Army doesn't do it anyhow, a little reflection should convince you that it would be difficult for so small a force to furnish enough skilled officers to do the work. Still the United States Army has never failed at any task yet, and if it were authorized to map the nation, it is highly probable that the nation would be mapped both rapidly and efficiently.

NEW YORK NAVAL RESERVE

TO TAKE A CRUISE.

The officers and men of the 7th and 11th Separate Divisions attached to Headquarters, Naval Militia, N.Y., will make a fifteen-day training cruise beginning Saturday, Aug. 26, on U.S. Eagle No. 59.

Commodore Forshew, commanding the Naval Militia, has just reurned from Buffalo, where he made an inspection of the U.S.S. Sturgeon Bay in connection with alterations to be made to turn her into a floating armory for the Naval Militia located at that point.

Governor Reviews

Rhode Island Guard

The 1st Squadron of Cavalry, Rhode Island National Guard, in annual camp at Quonset Point, R.I., on Aug. 17 was reviewed by Governor Emery J. San Souci. High commendation of the condition of the outfit was expressed by the state executive and National Guard and U.S. Army officers who accompanied him on the visit.

After the formal ceremony, which included passing in review at a walk, trot and gallop, an exhibition drill was furnished by a platoon from Troop C, under command of 1st Lieut. John E. Baird. Of especial interest to the visitors was a saber charge.

At noon the state executive was the guest of headquarters officers at dinner.

Accompanying him on the inspection trip were Adjutant Gen. Charles W. Abbott, Maj. George A. Taylor, U.S.A., and Maj. John J. Collins, C.A.C., R.I.N.G., the Governor's aide-de-camp. The party was joined at the camp by Col. George F. Hamilton, Cav., U.S.A., Federal instructor during the training tour of the squadron, and by Maj. Horace L. Manchester, Quartermaster General of the state.

Under the direction of Colonel Hamilton the troops have been kept busy eight hours each day, and further trained through hourly lectures each night.

The commissioned personnel of the 1st Squadron is as follows: Headquarters Detachment—Maj. Samuel A. Hall (commanding), 1st Lieut. Langdon G. Hill (adjutant), 2d Lieut. Herve P. Cauchon (plans and training officer) and 2d Lieut. Frank B. McConnell (mess and supply officer). Troop C—Capt. Earl W. Chandler, 1st Lieut. John E. Baird and 2d Lieut. Edward E. Benson. Troop B—Capt. Leighton T. Bohl, 1st Lieut. Milton H. Price and 2d Lieut. Henry J. McKey. Medical Detachment—Capt. Marcus H. Merchant. Veterinary Detachment—1st Lieut. J. D. Jones.

GOOD RESULTS SHOWN

IN ENGINEER TRAINING.

A recent inspection trip made by an officer attached to the office, Chief of Engineers, to some of the summer training activities of this branch, and reports received from those camps not visited, indicate that the results obtained during the training, which will soon be brought to a close, far exceeded the hopes of the War Department.

Four R.O.T.C. camps were held for the twenty-one Engineer R.O.T.C. units, which were located at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; Camp McClellan, Ala.; Camp Custer, Mich., and Camp Lewis, Wash. More than four hundred students attended these camps, and practically all of them took the advanced course. The instruction given was largely of a practical nature, which supplemented the more theoretical work given at the institutions.

A small number of Engineer Reserve officers, ranging from colonel to second lieutenant, were given training in each corps area. Each officer was required to solve, in connection with the terrain exercises conducted by the Leavenworth teams, problems of the same general nature which might fall to his lot in actual warfare. Aside from this, the Engineer training companies demonstrated the most important phases of field engineering operations. The growth of the one-Army idea was materially strengthened by the personal contact between the Reserve officers and the Regulars.

The Engineer units of the National Guard were given two weeks training at one or more camps in each corps area. One of the outstanding features of the camps was the lack of confusion or loss of time as the units arrived for their training. They moved into camp in an orderly way, pitched their camp like veterans and conducted their training activities with clock-like precision. The actual work of instruction was carried on very largely by the National Guard officers under the general supervision of Regular officers, several of whom were detailed to each camp.

The C.M.T.C. Engineer candidates were organized into separate companies at each camp under the direction of both Regular and Reserve officers. In some cases Reserve officers were retained in each camp after the expiration of their regular fifteen-day training period for a month's additional duty as C.M.T.C. instructors. Those candidates taking the Blue Course were used extensively as commissioned officers and those of the White Course acted as non-commissioned officers.

As a result of these camps there is no question in the War Department as to the popularity of the national defense of the Army of the United States. The interest and enthusiasm which was displayed by those taking the summer training was encouraging and proved beyond a doubt that next year will bring hundreds more to these camps.

Lack of sufficient funds prohibited many this year from taking advantage of the summer training, and it is hoped that Congress, after seeing the splendid results obtained this year, will appropriate more money for this purpose next year, so that the training can be given to all those who desire to take it.

President Reviews C.M.T.C. Students

The Citizens' Military Training Camps were given an enthusiastic endorsement by official Washington on Aug. 21 when the students from Camp Meade were reviewed by the representatives of the general government, both from the Executive Department and from Congress. The review was made notable by an address from President Harding and an inspection by General Pershing on the White Lot, adjoining the Executive Mansion. No body of young men ever received a more flattering reception since the veterans returned from the World War.

When it was taken into consideration that the students had been in camp only three weeks their showing was remarkable as they marched down Pennsylvania Avenue and around the White House to the campus. The Senate was not in session and most of its members were at the White House to witness the affair.

Wants Big Enrollment.

The President in his address gave the review a national significance by emphasizing the importance of increasing the enrollments for the camps. He made it plain that the policy of his administration called for the annual training of a hundred thousand students in the camps.

The Secretary of War had issued an official invitation to the members of the Senate and the House to join the President and himself in reviewing the parade. It was the evident purpose of the President and the Secretary of War to impress upon Congress the importance of larger appropriations for Citizens' Military Training Camps.

In his invitation the Secretary had called the attention of Congress to the fact that the Washington Evening Star contributed to the expenses of the review. Incidentally this brought to the minds of the members of Congress that the general government was depending on private contributions to make the camps attractive to young men who are willing to volunteer to prepare themselves to defend the country.

The President, in the course of his address, dwelt upon the fine spirit of the young men who spend their vacations in the study of military matters and in training for service. He complimented the students upon their splendid appearance.

The President's Address.

Following is the text of his address: *Officers and Men of the Citizens' Volunteer Training Camp:*

"I could not allow the opportunity to pass without a word of felicitation and congratulation. You have afforded us this morning—those who were in review and those who did the reviewing—a most impressive and reassuring spectacle. You are citizens of a republic wholly devoted to peace. There is not a thought in America of armed warfare; there is not a desire on the part of your country to carry on an armed campaign in any direction. We are concerned only with peace and the security of peace. I like to think that this great Republic, reducing its Regular Army in accordance with its ideals, can have the assurance that comes to it with such a spectacle as you have given this morning—a citizenry ready for defense."

"I congratulate you with all my heart. It is a very fine thing for the young manhood of America to turn from the ordinary engagements of the vacation season to a study of military service and training for service. I am not sure, however, that you have profited quite as well as our country. If my eye testifies correctly, you have benefited from the physical training which always means a higher state of American manhood. You have benefited by learning discipline; you have benefited, as all America might well benefit, by gaining a little more impressively the obligations of the citizen to his country."

"It is rather interesting that modern science has learned the ill of the nervous and the mental being may largely be cured by the development of the physical being. Take it that you have not only had a wholesome time, but that you are all returning to your normal pursuits better equipped for the tasks of life."

Wants 100,000 in Camps.

"You will be interested to know that the volunteer citizens' training movement last year enlisted about 11,000 recruits. This year there were 28,000 of you in the various camps. If I could have my wish

These columns are open to all members of the National Guard and Reserve forces. The Army and Navy Journal will be glad to publish communications, answer questions and help solve problems confronting men in the service. News items of local activities will be especially welcomed.

this number would increase until more than 100,000 were annually studying and preparing for armed service; not that we ever expect you to be called upon for such service, but solely for national defense and the preservation of the government by the law under which we all live. You know modern soldiering is very different from that of nearly all the history of the world. In olden times those who were the professional soldiers compensated themselves by the pursuit of war. Our soldiering of today is solely for national defense and the preservation of that government under which we live."

"There is new assurance; there is new confidence; there is new belief in the perpetuity of this American republic when one can stand as I have stood this morning and note such a company of ready volunteer defenders as you have shown us in this review. Again my congratulations and my gratitude for your country."

Hike Part of the Way.

The Artillery and Cavalry units left Camp Meade on the morning of Aug. 20 and hiked half way to Washington, encamping at College Park, Md. The Infantry was taken to Washington by rail.

The commanders and the parade unit commanders were Maj. Gen. Charles J. Bailey, commanding 3d Corps Area; Brig. Gen. Charles H. Martin, commanding Camp Meade and commandant 3d Corps Area training center; Col. G. W. Helms, assistant commander; Lieut. Col. Harry N. Cootes, Citizens' Military Training Camp; Maj. Charles Keller, Infantry regiment; Maj. George E. Koehler, 1st Battalion; Capt. Sereno E. Brett, Co. A; Capt. Thomas Lamoreux, Co. B; Capt. Glen L. Allen, Co. C; Capt. Robert B. Ennis, Co. D; Maj. Charles A. King, 2d Battalion; Capt. Francis J. Heraty, Co. E; Capt. Robert S. Miller, Co. F; Capt. Francis G. Bishop, Co. G; Capt. A. A. McLaughry, Co. H; Maj. Daniel E. Murphy, Cavalry squadron; Capt. Hurley Richardson, Troop A; Capt. Wharton G. Ingram, Troop B; Maj. Gordon H. McCoy, Field Artillery battalion (Maj. C. P. George, director Field Artillery training); Capt. Arthur V. Gair, Battery A; Capt. Frederick Timmerman, Battery B; Capt. William B. Foster, Medical Co. No. 1.

Training at Camp Travis, Texas.

The C.M.T.C. at this station, where 1,000 young men from the 8th Corps Area are receiving training, is now in full operation and great progress is being made in all branches, the youthful soldiers taking a lively interest in their work, which is very gratifying to the officers in charge of the summer camp. Parades and ceremonies are held daily, the 1st Battalion being composed of Infantry, and the 2d Battalion (mixed) being composed of Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Engineers and Signal Corps, the two battalions alternating. Of special interest was the guard mount executed by the Cavalry on Aug. 11, which was a great source of satisfaction to the instructors.

While the necessary duties require a considerable portion of the students' time, they nevertheless find ample opportunity for sports and social activities, baseball and swimming claiming first honors.

The past week was a continuous round of activities. Maj. Gen. John L. Hines, commanding the 8th Corps Area, and Brig. Gen. E. M. Lewis, commanding the 2d Division, both delivered very interesting addresses to the students on the educational value of the training they are now receiving. On Tuesday evening, several young ladies of San Antonio, headed by Miss Mary Howard, entertained with a musical entertainment, which was appreciatively received. On Thursday evening, the students were guests at a dance in the open air pavilion. Friday evening at five o'clock, presentation of the colors, a gift of the women of San Antonio, was followed by a review. Saturday was devoted to a bus ride through San Antonio and vicinity.

This week the students have been spending their time on the target range, the Infantry at Camp Bullis and the Artillery at Camp Stanley. The Cavalry, Engineers and Signal Corps remain at this station for pistol practice.

C.M.T.C. Schedule.

The progress of the Citizens' Military Training Camp at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, under the command of Col. Robert A. Brown, 14th Cav., has been phenomenal, and 797 candidates from the states of Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and Iowa are undergoing intensive training according to the schedule prepared by Maj. F. T. Burt, Infantry G-3, 89th Division.

A parade will take place in honor of the visiting Citizens' Military Training Camp executives from Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and Iowa on Sept. 17. The event will close with a dance given by the officers of the division and the Reserve officers on duty at the camp. Military day at the Iowa State Fair will be observed on Sept. 24, and the C.M.T.C. regiments, the Iowa National Guard, 4,000 strong, and the 14th U.S. Cavalry will take part.

Preparations are now being made for a "get together" meeting of the Regulars,

National Guard and Reserve officers on duty in Des Moines and vicinity. The object of the meeting is to foster the one-Army spirit. Prominent civilians and officers will speak on national defense. The idea of the meeting will be to cement the ties of friendship between the three components of the Service, i.e., Regular Army, National Guard and Organized Reserves. The Middle West has taken up the national preparedness idea and is going strong, as is evidenced by the prominent men in civilian life who are giving their time and money to further it.

Letters Are Appreciated.

The thoughtful policy, adopted by Citizens' Training Camp commanders, of notifying parents of the safe arrival at camp of their sons, has occasioned a great deal of favorable comment.

Many parents have shown their appreciation of this courtesy by answering the letters at once, and practically all of them have expressed their approval of the C.M.T.C. movement and the things for which it stands.

Plattsburg.

With the course being taken by the 1,300 candidates at the Citizens' Military Training Camp at Plattsburg half over, the civilians of a few weeks ago are rapidly being transformed into tanned soldiers. The campaign hat, which on the opening of the camps was perched on the back of the new arrival's head, is more and more assuming the characteristic slant taken by the headgear of the Regular Army soldier. There is a uniform swing to the arm and as the regiment sweeps down the parade ground, led by the sixty-piece band of the 26th U.S. Infantry, the lines grow steadier each evening.

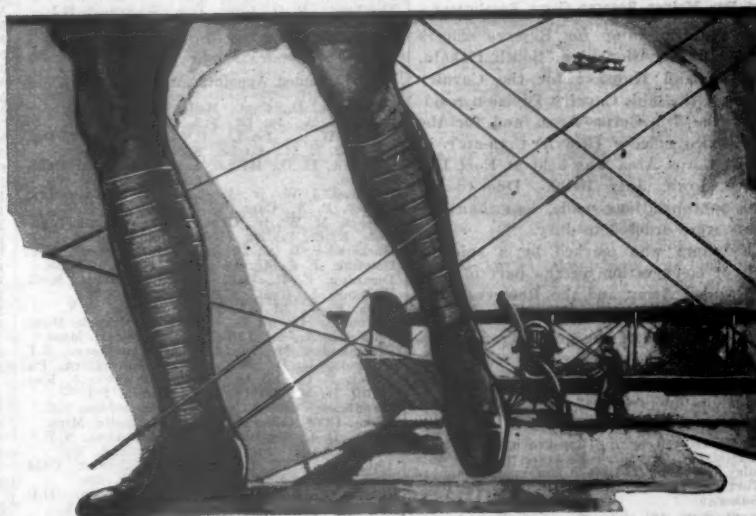
The work of the past week consisted for the most part of practice on the rifle range. With its seventy-two targets the Plattsburg range is one of the finest the Regular Army affords. The advanced course candidates are taking special work in such subjects as scouting and patrolling and pistol marksmanship.

Among prominent visitors to the camp have been Maj. Gen. Harry C. Hale, U.S. A., commanding the 2d Corps Area; Brig. Gen. William Lassiter, U.S.A., of the General Staff, and several National Guard officers sent by the Adjutants General of their states.

Arrangements Made for Reservists' Convention

At a meeting of the organization committee of the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States, held in Washington Aug. 21, preliminary arrangements were made for the convention which is to be held in Washington in October. Five new members were added to the organization committee. They are Col. David P. Barron, president of the University of California; Col. Albert L. Cox, of Raleigh, N.C.; Lieut. Col. Arthur F. Cosby, executive secretary of the Military Training Camps Association; Lieut. Col. L. A. McCalla, president of the Michigan Chapter, Reserve Army Association, and Maj. W. S. Pritchard, First National Bank, Birmingham, Ala.

The complete list of the organization committee of the association now consists of the following Officers' Reserve Corps members: Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of Navy; Brig. Gen. Henry J. Reilly, New York; Brig. Gen. George H. Harries, Chicago, Ill.; Brig. Gen. Anton Stephan, Washington, D.C.; Col. David P. Barrows, Berkeley, Calif.; Col. Charles S. Bryan, New York; Col. Albert L. Cox, Raleigh, N.C.; Col. F. A. Delano, New York and Washington, D.C.; Lieut. Col. John Philip Hill, member of Congress, Baltimore, Md.; Lieut. Col. Hamilton Fish, Jr., member of Congress, 26th District, New York; Lieut. Col. Howard C. Dickinson, New York; Lieut. Col. G. G. Reiniger, commander Reserve Officers' Association of Western North Carolina, Asheville, N.C.; Lieut. Col. Leroy W. Herron, Washington, D.C.; Lieut. Col. C. Fred Cook, Washington, D.C.; Lieut. Col. M. A. Rice, New Jersey; Lieut. Col. I. Weil, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Lieut. Col. Arthur F. Cosby, executive secretary, Military Training Camps Association, 19 W. 44th street, New York; Lieut. Col. L. A. McCalla, Detroit, Mich., president Michigan Chapter, Reserve Army Association; Maj. W. S. Greene, Worcester, Mass.; Maj. William S. Pritchard, Birmingham, Ala.; Capt. Walter Bruce Howe, Washington, D.C.; Capt. John H. Tucker, commander, Reserve Officers' Association of Shreveport, Shreveport, La.; Col. John Stewart, president, Reserve Officers' Association of District of Columbia, chairman of Organization Committee, Washington, D.C.; Capt. R. E. B. McKenney, secretary-treasurer, Reserve Officers' Association of District of Columbia, secretary of



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Organization Committee, Cosmos Club, Washington, D.C.

Six sub-committees were appointed to work out the details for the convention. These sub-committees are to act until the convention is organized and ready to appoint full committees for the purpose. The following are the sub-committees:

Arrangements: Stewart (chairman), Rice, Weil, Herron and Cook.

Program: McKenney (chairman), McCalla, Reiniger and Bryan.

Credentials: Greene (chairman), Dickenson and Herron.

Resolutions: Howe (chairman), Stewart, Cosby and Tucker.

Constitution: Howe (chairman), McKenney, Bryan and McCalla.

Publicity: Reilly and Cook.

RESERVE CORPS OFFICERS ENDORSE CAMP TRAINING.

The following resolutions, signed by Lieut. Col. Jesse R. Langley, Inf., Maj. Albert H. Kratzke, Q.M., and Lieut. Claytor, H. Hoffman, F.A., all O.R.C., on behalf of the Reserve officers who have been training at Camp Meade, Md., were issued on Aug. 20:

Whereas, Gen. Martin and the officers of this post have, through numerous courtesies and generous hospitality, made exceptionally pleasant the stay of the officers of the 99th Division and Non-Divisional Units, be it

Resolved, that the officers of the 99th Division and Non-Divisional Units hereby extend to Gen. Martin and the officers of the post their sincere thanks and appreciation.

Whereas, Lt. Col. Baird, Lt. Col. Ordway and the other members of the corps of instructors have presented a most thorough and comprehensive course of instruction that has been of unusual interest to the Reserve officers, and

Whereas, the corps of instructors have exhibited such skill, patience and courtesy as to render the course of instruction most pleasant and profitable, be it

Resolved, that the officers of the 99th Division and Non-Divisional Units extend to the staff of instructors sincere assurance that their efforts have been entirely successful and most heartily appreciated.

Resolved, that the officers of the 99th Division and Non-Divisional Units extend to the officers of the Tank Service sincere thanks and appreciation for the many courtesies extended at the dance and at the remarkable demonstration of the efficiency of personnel and equipment of the Tank Corps.

Resolved, that we extend to all of the officers of the Regular Army with whom we have come in contact during our stay in Camp Meade, our sincere appreciation of their attitude and treatment which has made us feel that we are all a part of the same army.

Fort Des Moines Reserve Camp Resolutions.

The training camp for Reserve officers of the 89th Division area, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas; for the Cavalry officers of the 66th Cavalry Division residing in the 7th Corps Area, and for the Air Service officers (heavier-than-air) in the 7th Corps Area was held at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, July 16-30. Due to the small appropriations made, less than 200 officers were ordered to duty.

The camp was marked by a splendid spirit of co-operation on the part of both the Regular Army and the Reserves. The Reserve officers' opinion of the camp and their realization of the necessity for more liberal appropriations for this training in the future are reflected by the following resolutions adopted just before leaving for their homes:

Be it resolved by the Reserve officers of the 89th Division, Organized Reserves, and the 66th Cavalry Division, Organized Reserves, encamped at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, July 16 to 30, 1922, as follows:

1. That the Reserve officers of the organizations mentioned, believing that the training schedule planned by the officers in charge of the Reserve officers' training camp at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and the carrying out of the schedule by the same officers and other instructors have been in the highest degree calculated to increase the efficiency of the Reserve officers on duty at the camp, hereby officially and unanimously express their gratitude to those officers, the administrative staff of the 7th Corps Area, the camp and the commanding officer and officers of Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for the instruction received, and for the fine spirit of co-operation between the Regular Army and the Organized Reserves shown by all officers referred to.

2. That the Reserve officers attending the camp are unanimously of the opinion that the policy of calling Reserve officers to active duty for annual training should be continued and broadened to the end that every Reserve officer receive at least fifteen days' training annually, as the best and most effective answer to the question of national defense.

3. That at view of the splendid results achieved at the present camp by the officers responsible, in the face of a shortage of equipment and other facilities, the Reserve officers attending the said camp respectfully recommend and request that in the future every effort be made to provide Reserve officers' training camps with more adequate equipment, especially in artillery, engineering and the special services, to the end that the instruction given be made still more efficient.

4. That the commanding officer of Fort Des Moines, Iowa, be respectfully requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to The Adjutant General of the Army for the information of superior authority.

Adopted unanimously by the assembled Reserve officers of the camp July 26, 1922.

Signed—L. E. Curran, Lt. Col., Eng., O.R.C., 314th Engrs., acting chairman; F. A. Byram, Capt., Inf., O.R.C., acting secretary.

Officers' Reserve Corps Commissions Accepted

The following acceptances of commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps, in the sections indicated, were announced on the dates noted:

Accepted Appointments July 31.

Andrews, F. B., 2d Lt., A.S., Casper, Wyo.
Baker, E. L., 2d Lt., M.A., Bedford, Ind.
Balsasquide, G., Capt., Inf., Penuelas, P.R.
Banks, J. H., 2d Lt., Cav., Fusonias, Ky.
Barton, A. I., Capt., A.G., Colbana, Germany.
Blackinton, G. W., Lt. Col., Inf., Detroit, Mich.
Brady, E. R., Maj., Inf., Camp Lewis, Wash.
Branstetter, H. F., 2d Lt., F.A., Bloomfield, N.J.
Brown, T. P., Capt., S.S., Washington, D.C.
Carty, D. W., 1st Lt., Inf., Burlington, Vt.
Claypoole, R. S., 1st Lt., Engr., Philadelphia, Pa.
Clement, E. F., 1st Lt., A.S., Berkeley, Calif.
Connolly, C. C., Capt., Engr., Lakewood, Ohio.
Constantine, E. C., 1st Lt., Engr., Buffalo, N.Y.
Cooke, J. A., 2d Lt., A.G., Newark, N.J.
Crutchfield, C. R., 1st Lt., Inf., Hope, Ark.
Denmore, R. A., Capt., C.A., Duarte, Calif.
East, B. R., Maj., Dent., Detroit, Mich.
Eddy, Howard J., 2d Lt., Cav., Evanston, Ill.
Edmonds, W., 1st Lt., Med., Nebraska City, Neb.
Fahys, J. M., 1st Lt., Cav., New York, N.Y.
Fikes, E. H., 2d Lt., Inf., Pittsburgh, Kas.
Fleming, J. P., 2d Lt., A.S., Detroit, Mich.
Fraser, Y. H., Capt., Inf., Atlanta, Ga.
Geister, C. E., 1st Lt., Dent., Okmulgee, Okla.
Hadley, L. W., 1st Lt., Med., Union, Mo.
Haderer, P. E., 1st Lt., Dent., W. New York, N.Y.
Haines, A. R., Capt., S.S., Cape Girardeau, Mo.
Harrill, C. B., 2d Lt., Inf., Asheville, N.C.
Harrison, M., 1st Lt., Inf., Tulsa, Okla.
Harrise, D. D., Capt., Med., Fond du Lac, Wis.
Hawkins, A. D., 1st Lt., Med., Monticello, Minn.
Heatty, J. A., Capt., Med., Schenectady, N.Y.
Henke, W. A., 1st Lt., Dent., St. Louis, Mo.
Holmes, J. M., Lt. Col., Inf., Walla Walla, Wash.
Hubbard, L. A., 1st Lt., Med., Gardner, N.M.
Hubbard, V. L., 2d Lt., A.S., La Crosse, Wis.
Kelley, A. L., Capt., Engr., Providence, R.I.
Keller, R. H., 2d Lt., A.G., Tiffin, Ohio.
Lee, A., Capt., Inf., Greenwood, S.C.
Long, W. H., Capt., C.A., Hollywood, Calif.
McClaren, F. E., 2d Lt., Inf., San Francisco, Calif.
McDill, J. E., Maj., Med., Washington, D.C.
McKenry, F. A., Maj., Q.M., Pittsburgh, Pa.
McKeech, A., Capt., M.I., Philadelphia, Pa.
MacElwee, R. S., Maj., S.S., Washington, D.C.
Mackey, J. J., Capt., Q.M., Elmhurst, L.I., N.Y.
Maher, F. J., Maj., Inf., New York, N.Y.
Manary, C. D., 1st Lt., Inf., Sioux Falls, S.D.
Miller, W. C., Capt., Vet., New York, N.Y.
Moore, W. A., Jr., 1st Lt., C.A., Charleston, S.C.
North, O. P., 2d Lt., F.A., Standish, Mich.
Oaks, R. E., 2d Lt., Vet., Olean, N.Y.
Pis, R. A., 1st Lt., Inf., San Juan, P.R.
Porter, G. L., 2d Lt., F.A., Alstead, N.H.
Pratt, H. E., 2d Lt., Inf., Eatontown, Wash.
Reid, C. F., Capt., A.G., Pittsfield, Mass.
Rene, J. A., Capt., Med., Prescott, Ariz.
Richardson, R. S., Capt., Engr., Alpena, Mich.
Roman, B., 1st Lt., Med., Buffalo, N.Y.
Ross, J. P., 2d Lt., Ord., Springfield, Mass.
Rubner, M. M., 2d Lt., A.S., Chicago, Ill.
Rutledge, M. McC., 1st Lt., Sig., Seattle, Wash.
Sanderson, J. V., 1st Lt., Inf., Asbury Park, N.J.
Sedlacek, F. A., Capt., Omaha, Neb.
Soule, J. E., 2d Lt., Engr., Pensacola, Fla.
Stevenson, G. M., Capt., C.A., Wakefield, R.I.
Todd, J. R., 2d Lt., Sig., Syracuse, N.Y.
Tyson, N. A., 2d Lt., Inf., Portland, Ore.
Van Sickie, K. L., 1st Lt., Q.M., Chicago, Ill.

Accepted Appointments August 1.

Armstrong, D., Capt., Med., Duran, Okla.
Baird, F. A., 1st Lt., F.A., Lawton, Okla.
Bando, W. A., 1st Lt., C.W., Wilmington, Del.
Bennings, L. H., 1st Lt., Sig., Pueblo, Colo.
Chomich, H. O., 1st Lt., Inf., Thiet River Falls, Minn.
Cantwell, J. W., Jr., 1st Lt., A.S., El Paso, Tex.
Clancy, P. N., Capt., Q.M., Syracuse, N.Y.
Colcock, M. W., Jr., Capt., Q.M., Nashville, Tenn.
Dale, E. E., 1st Lt., Med., Louisville, Ky.
Dockstader, L. A., 2d Lt., Inf., New York, N.Y.
Dowling, J. J., Lt. Col., Med., Boston, Mass.
Dunning, E. C., Capt., Med., Marcellus, Mich.
Ehinger, J. Capt., C.A., Buffalo, N.Y.
Enos, F. J., 2d Lt., Cav., Rochester, N.Y.
Fannin, J. H., 2d Lt., Inf., South Natick, Mass.
Fink, H. A., 2d Lt., Inf., Worcester, Mass.
Freeman, A. M., 2d Lt., F.A., Providence, R.I.
Freeman, L. D., Maj., Med., Wallingford, Pa.
Fuller, F. C., 1st Lt., Med., Leavenworth, Kas.
Hallid, D. M., 1st Lt., Inf., Manila, P.I.
Henderson, R. D., Capt., Inf., Anderson, S.C.
Holm, G. A., Capt., Med., Minneapolis, Minn.
Lamb, D. C., 2d Lt., Ord., Lackawanna, N.Y.
Lange, A. H., 2d Lt., C.A., Portland, Me.
Langford, C. T., Capt., C.W., Wilkesburg, Okla.
Lee, R. E., 2d Lt., M.A., Columbia, La.
Lustig, A. A., 1st Lt., Inf., Fin., Washington, D.C.
Neylon, J. A., 1st Lt., Dent., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Nichols, V. N., 1st Lt., Med., Carson, Miss.
Nordquist, H. O. V., 2d Lt., Engr., Providence, R.I.
Osterberger, C. L., 2d Lt., Inf., Baton Rouge, La.
Pierce, R. A., Capt., Med., Worcester, Mass.
Pracht, H., 2d Lt., Inf., San Francisco, Calif.
Ransom, E. O., Maj., Engr., Olympia, Wash.
Robertson, I., M.C., 2d Lt., Fin., Chicago, Ill.
Ross, C. H., Maj., Med., Mobile, Ala.
Rubinger, J., 2d Lt., S.M., New York, N.Y.
Schoneweg, F. W., 2d Lt., Vet., New York, N.Y.
Sessions, D. R., 1st Lt., Inf., Detroit, Mich.
Shaw, R. R., Capt., A.S., Columbus, Ohio.
Shipman, C. E., 2d Lt., Vet., Perryburg, Ohio.
Slade, H. T., 2d Lt., Engr., Hickman, Ky.
Sousas, M. F., 2d Lt., Q.M., Oil City, Pa.
Stinchcomb, J. T., Capt., Inf., Culver, Ind.
Strohecker, S. C., 1st Lt., Inf., Columbia, S.C.
Taylor, G. S., 1st Lt., S.S., Dallas, Texas.
Wales, G. F., 2d Lt., Inf., Portland, Ore.
Wareing, J. M., 2d Lt., Inf., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Watkins, N. B., 1st Lt., Inf., W. Palm Beach, Fla.

Accepted Appointments August 2.

Armstrong, G., 2d Lt., Inf., Jayuya, Porto Rico.
Armstrong, R. G., 1st Lt., Chap., Spencer, Mass.
Brewer, Arnold, 1st Lt., Inf., Middletown, Conn.
Brown, J. M., Capt., Cav., Lynnbrook, N.Y.
Coleman, R. L., 1st Lt., A.S., Spokane, Wash.
Crandall, J. S., Capt., Engr., East Boston, Mass.
Cray, H. C., 2d Lt., Engr., Dayton, Ohio.
Davis, J., 2d Lt., Inf., Bayamon, P.R.
de Reus, H. E., 2d Lt., Inf., Pel's, Ia.
Fero, R. M., 2d Lt., Q.M., W. Springfield, Mass.
Freeman, H. A., 2d Lt., Inf., Mt. Pleasant, Mich.
Hamilton, S. Jr., Maj., Med., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Hardig, J. C., Maj., C.A., New York, N.Y.
Hart, C. H., 1st Lt., A.S., York, S.C.
Hultgren, H. H., Capt., S.S., Los Angeles, Calif.
Izen, C. F., Capt., Q.M., Wyckoff, N.J.
Jenkins, G. V., 2d Lt., A.S., Pasadena, Calif.
Legge, H. I., 2d Lt., A.S., Pueblo, Colo.
Jones, B. W., 1st Lt., M.I., Hanover, N.H.
Kring, F. W., 2d Lt., A.S., Dayton, Ohio.
Legge, H. T., Maj., Med., Berkeley, Calif.

McClellan, D. M., 2d Lt., Cav., Detroit, Mich.
Maranges, J., 2d Lt., Inf., Mayaguez, P.R.
Mulligan, C. M., Col., Inf., Lubbock, Tex.
Mugrave, O. E., 1st Lt., Fin., Fort Sill, Okla.
Olds, N. E., Maj., Engr., Sarnia, Ont., Can.
Orser, R., 2d Lt., Q.M., Lone Tree, N.D.
Richmond, M. G., 2d Lt., Inf., Ogallala, Neb.
Robinson, H., 2d Lt., Inf., Springfield, Mass.
Scott, R. O., Capt., Inf., Wasco, Ore.
Taylor, H. W., Lt. Col., Fin., Yonkers, N.Y.
Walsh, J. V., 1st Lt., F.A., Middletown, Conn.
Wilson, R. H., Maj., Med., Ogden, Utah.
Wyckoff, H. J., Capt., Med., Seattle, Wash.

Accepted Appointments August 3.

Adams, W. A., 2d Lt., Inf., Des Moines, Iowa.
Amlong, R. G., 2d Lt., Q.M., Iowa City, Iowa.
Ardell, R. B., 2d Lt., F.A., San Francisco, Calif.
Armstrong, R. L., 2d Lt., Inf., New York City.
Arnold, F. S., 2d Lt., Inf., Prescott, Wash.
Bain, C. E., 2d Lt., Inf., Charlotte, N.C.
Baldwin, J. F., 2d Lt., Inf., Philadelphia, Pa.
Baskerville, C. F., 2d Lt., Engr., Champ, Va.
Batchelder, H. B., 2d Lt., F.A., Trenton, N.J.
Bauer, M. M., 2d Lt., Inf., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Beale, E. B., 2d Lt., Inf., Takoma Park, D.C.
Bowley, E. G., Jr., 2d Lt., Inf., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Binn, A. F., 2d Lt., F.A., Shelton, Wash.
Bowditch, R. L., 2d Lt., Engr., Milton, Mass.
Bradley, E. S., 2d Lt., C.A., Detroit, Mich.
Buchanan, R. J., 2d Lt., Engr., Coopers, W. Va.
Burger, W. Van, 2d Lt., Inf., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Carr, M. F., 2d Lt., Cav., Lyndonville, Vt.
Cavally, H. P., Jr., 2d Lt., Ord., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Challenger, B. R., 2d Lt., Inf., Claymont, Del.
Cheevers, S. R., 2d Lt., Inf., Albany, Ga.
Clarke, G. C., 2d Lt., Inf., Little Rock, Ark.
Coffey, G. V., 2d Lt., Inf., Minto, N.D.
Cohl, A. H., 2d Lt., F.A., Denver, Colo.
Cooper, C. B., 2d Lt., Inf., Philadelphia, Ark.
Coughran, R. M., 2d Lt., Inf., Columbia, S.C.
Cousins, W. L., 2d Lt., C.A., Portsmouth, Va.
Crammer, L. D., 2d Lt., Inf., Fresno, Calif.
Daniel, J. I., 2d Lt., Inf., Star Hill, La.
Dickson, J. M., 2d Lt., Inf., York, S.C.
Dion, E. G., 2d Lt., Ord., Long Beach, Calif.
Dunham, G. S., 2d Lt., Inf., Chicago, Ill.
Eelson, E. R., 2d Lt., Inf., Maple Rapids, Mich.
Emmett, P., 2d Lt., Inf., Brandon, Fla.
Evans, J. J., 2d Lt., Inf., Washington, D.C.
Farley, K. C., 2d Lt., Vet., Clarks, Neb.
Feinson, S. H., 2d Lt., F.A., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Ferguson, A. W., 2d Lt., Inf., Richmond, Va.
Fitts, R. L., 2d Lt., Cav., Atlanta, Ga.
Fowler, G. A., 2d Lt., Inf., Harrisville, W. Va.
Goodbread, H. B., 2d Lt., Inf., Lake City, Fla.
Goodwin, A. C., 2d Lt., Engr., Richmond, Va.
Haberlin, C. E., 2d Lt., Inf., Bridgeport, Conn.
Hartnett, J. J., 2d Lt., Inf., Bellows Falls, Vt.
Hawes, A. L., 2d Lt., Inf., Elberton, Ga.
Hayne, W. A. B., 2d Lt., F.A., San Francisco, Calif.

Herdon, J. I., 2d Lt., Inf., Greenville, S.C.
Hodges, J. W., Jr., 2d Lt., Inf., Roanoke, Va.
Holroyd, W. M., 2d Lt., Inf., Athens, W. Va.
Hopkins, J. W., 2d Lt., Inf., Oakland, Calif.
Huckabay, H. H., Jr., 2d Lt., Inf., Vivian, La.
Jackson, L. F., 2d Lt., Cav., Taunton, Mass.
Jones, M. R., 2d Lt., C.A., Richmond, Va.
Keith, F. C., 2d Lt., Inf., Middletown, Ind.
Kibler, L. St. E., 2d Lt., Engr., Norfolk, Va.
Kohr, R. M., 2d Lt., F.A., New Philadelphia, O.
Leland, S. D., Jr., 2d Lt., C.A., Wellesley, Mass.
Lemon, H. D., 2d Lt., Inf., Minco, Okla.
Lewis, L. M., 2d Lt., Inf., Albany, Ohio.
Littlejohn, B. B., 2d Lt., Inf., Pacolet, S.C.
McCullough, L. E., 2d Lt., Inf., Owassa, Okla.
McGarry, G. B., 2d Lt., Inf., Moundsville, W. Va.
MacMillan, C. 2d Lt., F.A., Minneapolis, Minn.
Madison, R. J., 2d Lt., Inf., Mobile, Ala.
Marsh, L. L., 2d Lt., Inf., Chanute, Kas.
Massie, R. W., 2d Lt., Cav., Sandiges, Va.
Meadows, J. B., 2d Lt., Inf., Newport, Ky.
Miller, W. R., 2d Lt., Inf., Dublin, Va.
Minichan, D. P., 2d Lt., C.A., Roanoke, Va.
Moore, J. W., 2d Lt., Inf., Cheyenneville, La.
Moore, R. G., 2d Lt., Engr., Roanoke, Va.
Morris, R. H., 2d Lt., Inf., Britton, S.D.
Noble, M., 2d Lt., O.A., Richmond, Va.
Ott, R., 2d Lt., Inf., Mathews, S.C.
Patterson, B. R., 2d Lt., F.A., New York City.
Pelegrina, A. D., 2d Lt., Inf., Aquidauana, P.R.
Peterson, R. M., 2d Lt., Inf., Dow, Iowa.
Pollard, R. L., 2d Lt., Inf., Houston, Tex.
Potter, W. D., 2d Lt., Engr., Los Angeles, Calif.
Powers, C. W., 2d Lt., Engr., San Pedro, Calif.
Ramsay, W. K., 2d Lt., Ord., Cambridge, Mass.
Renfro, D. McC., 2d Lt., Inf., Rockwood, Pa.
Robertson, J. W., 2d Lt., C.A., Rockwood, Pa.
Rogers, J. L., 2d Lt., Inf., Moore, S.C.
Ross, J. A., 2d Lt., Inf., Dryden, N.Y.
Ruster, K. H., 2d Lt., Inf., Bristol, Tenn.
Schey, O. W., 2d Lt., C.A., Sedan, Minn.
Schunk, R. J., 2d Lt., Inf., So., Minneapolis, Minn.

Seabach, L. G. G., 2d Lt., Q.M., Sandusky, O.

Seiple, C. W., 2d Lt., Inf., Jefferson, Iowa.

Shaw, M. O., 2d Lt., Inf., Marion, Ind.

Speir, G. B., 2d Lt., Ord., Cooperstown, N.Y.

Spencer, L. C., 2d Lt., Inf., Oneonta, N.Y.

Stephens, M. F., 2d Lt., Engr., Carbondale, Pa.

Stewart, T. J., Jr., 2d Lt., Inf., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Stone, H. F., 2d Lt., F.A., Danville, Ill.

Switzer, R. A., 2d Lt., Cav., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Talbert, P. H., 2d Lt., F.A., Fort Worth, Tex.

Thompson, H. S., 2d Lt., F.A., Billings, Mont.

Tottoride, W. G., 2d Lt., Inf., Baltimore, Md.

Turville, F. A., 2d Lt., Inf., Arkadelphia, Ark.

Twoes, S. F., 2d Lt., Inf., Camden, N.J.

Vought, F. A., 2d Lt., Inf., Lake Providence, La.

Ware, L. H., 2d Lt., C.A., Washington, Mich.

Wesco, W. C., 2d Lt., Cav., Atlantic City, N.J.

Whaley, J. H., Jr., 2d Lt., Inf., Rome, N.Y.

Whitaker, H. E., 2d Lt., Inf., Providence, R.I.

Wills, F. K., 2d Lt., Inf., Wilmington, Del.

Wirtz, A. M., 2d Lt., C.A., Chicago, Ill.

Wofford, A. A., 2d Lt., Inf., Woodruff, S.C.

Worthington, A. H., 2d Lt., Inf., Doylestown, Pa.

Young, R. N., 2d Lt., Inf., Washington, D.C.

Zimmerman, H. F., 2d Lt., Inf., Wilmington, Del.

Army Service Schools

Opened to Reservists

(Continued from page 1278.)

from the 5th Corps Area, one first lieutenant and one second lieutenant from the 6th Corps Area. For the Communications Course selection will be made of one first lieutenant and one second lieutenant from the 7th Corps Area, one captain from the 8th Corps Area, and one first lieutenant and one second lieutenant from the 9th Corps Area. Selections of Reserve officers to attend these courses should reach this office not later than Nov. 25, 1922.

Medical Corps.

The course will be held at Carlisle Barracks, to be of six weeks' duration, beginning March 12, 1923, and ending April 23, 1923. Selections for this course will be made from the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps in the grade of captain, one to be taken each from the 1st, 5th and 6th Corps Areas and two each from the 2d, 3d and 4th Corps Areas.

Quartermaster Corps.

Two lieutenants from the 2d Corps Area and one lieutenant from the 3d Corps Area will be selected for a three months' course for Reserve officers at the Quartermaster Corps School for Bakers and Cooks, Camp Dix, N.J., beginning Sept. 15, 1922.

Ordnance Department.

The Infantry Column

By an Infantry Officer

Article XI.

THE ACCOMPANYING GUN.

One of the most important of the many demands imposed upon the Infantry battalion commander by the World War was the requirement that he familiarize himself with the proper means of employment of that weapon furnished him by the Field Artillery—the accompanying gun. Because of the fact that many Infantry commanders were not sufficiently informed as to the capabilities of the gun assigned them and because many of the young Artillery officers were equally at sea as to the proper mission of their gun, and the tactical handling necessary to achieve that mission, the larger proportion of them failed to accomplish the tasks for which they were assigned and the loss of personnel, material and animals was the inevitable result.

The Infantry School is now attempting through the medium of lectures and demonstrations planned and executed by Field Artillery officers whose war experience qualifies them as experts,* to properly co-ordinate the duties of the Artillery officer in charge of the gun with the demands made upon that weapon by the Infantry officer to whose command the artilleryman is attached. This co-ordination in which the Infantry officer is made familiar with the artillerist's viewpoint will come to the artilleryman through his own Service School where experienced Infantry officers will present the Infantry's requirements.

Such an exchange of experiences and opinions cannot fail to be mutually beneficial and the most effective means of bringing the accompanying gun to its full usefulness.

Though the Allies used accompanying guns and accompanying batteries to a certain extent during the World War, the Germans made more extensive use of them. In some cases the German guns were taken from the divisional light artillery while in others the guns were formed into independent batteries. These batteries were armed with various types of matériel, namely, the 57-mm. naval gun, 77-mm. guns on low wheels, 76-mm. Russian gun, the 75-mm. and 77-mm. mountain gun.

The British believed in the allotment of platoons (two guns each) of 18-pounds to assaulting Infantry battalions for close support, rather than the use of single pieces, and the report from our Artillery observer who was with the Polish forces in 1919 indicates that their conception was similar to that of the British.

First Use by Americans.

Accompanying guns were first used by the American forces during the St. Mihiel operations in September, 1918. Their use in these operations was extremely limited, but later, in the Meuse-Argonne, they were used more extensively.

An accompanying gun may be defined as a single piece of artillery, usually a 75-mm. gun or other light gun, attached to an Infantry unit, usually a battalion, for closely supporting that unit in an attack.

Its organization has varied somewhat, the following personnel and equipment having been used:

One lieutenant, commanding the gun, one information non-commissioned officer, one section, consisting of, one sergeant, chief of section, one corporal, six privates, seven cannoneers; detachment from a section of, one corporal, three drivers (privates), three privates, drivers for extra six-horse team; telephone operators and signallers, the number varying according to the anticipated requirements.

Its equipment consists of, one gun, two caissons, one extra team, six-horse. (On some occasions the equipment also included a ration cart with water), ample telephone, visual signaling and pioneer equipment.

Advantages of Guns.

The advantages of accompanying guns lie in the fact that:

(1) Being attached Artillery they are directly under the orders of the commander of the Infantry units they support; therefore they may be called upon at any time to deliver their fire on a target and will not be prevented from doing so on account of being engaged in the execution of other missions given them by higher command.

(2) Being in proximity to the Infantry, they can usually open fire on the designated target at the time desired with greater ease than can units of the main mass of Artillery.

(3) They closely follow the Infantry they support, and therefore the question of communication is simplified.

(4) The question of observation is more readily solved. The range being short the fire can be directed on targets which cannot be observed from the rear.

It must be borne in mind in considering whether or not this attachment of guns is desirable that the situation must be such that their detachment from the supporting Artillery and the consequent weakening of this fire power which is used by the high command to further the advance of the entire command, is out-balanced by the advantages derived from their use.

The accompanying gun should be used against enemy resistance which cannot be successfully overcome by use of Infantry

weapons. It should not be spared at the expense of Infantry casualties, but it should be remembered that its ammunition supply is very limited, and that it must obtain effect with rapidity after once opening fire, or it will probably be silenced. It should be used against machine guns, single hostile field guns, tanks and hostile strong points. In other words, it should ordinarily be used against hostile elements immediately opposing the Infantry advance, and not necessarily on targets which are beyond the range of the Infantry special weapons. Definite targets only should be attacked, as the limited supply of ammunition limits the capabilities of the gun. In the tactical handling of the accompanying gun it is well for the Infantry commander to bear in mind the following facts:

(a) Its advanced position makes the gun extremely vulnerable.

(b) The ammunition supply is extremely limited, as a rule not over 250 rounds.

(c) The typical targets against which it should be employed, as have been heretofore indicated, are, machine guns, anti-tank guns, enemy tanks, etc.

(d) The necessity for rapid effect once it has opened fire.

(e) The short ranges at which it is employed. These should be under 1,500 to 2,000 yards.

(f) The fact that the terrain or other conditions may at times prevent the use of horses and as the Artillery has not sufficient personnel to pull the gun by hand, assistance may have to be given by the Infantry. This condition might be obviated by attaching a number of engineers, provided with pioneer equipment, to the gun at the beginning of the action.

*The information contained in this article is based on a conference on "Supporting Artillery" given during the past year at the Infantry School by Maj. S. W. Rumbough, 83d Field Art.

TRAINING PERIOD OF THE 76TH DIVISION CLOSES WITH SMOKER.

Highly enthused over the success of the first annual fifteen-day training tour of the 76th Division, the thirty Rhode Island Reserve officers who attended the encampment at Camp Devens have returned home.

Under the expert tutelage of Regular Army officers, the training tour proved of exceptional benefit to the Reserve officers who were able to attend, and indications are that the attendance next year will include to a man those present this season.

A demonstration of a battalion in attack, staged Aug. 14 under the direction of Maj. Robert M. Taylor of the 5th Infantry, U.S.A., followed by a "stunt" smoker in the evening, furnished a fitting climax for the division's first "get-together."

Sketches carrying friendly "knocks" on superior and comrade officers were presented by representatives of each unit of the division at the camp. In the program of the 385th Infantry of Rhode Island, entitled "Shavetail's Nightmare," 2d Lieut. J. W. Haley of Westerly and 2d Lieut. H. R. Cory of Providence had leading roles. Lieutenant Haley ably impersonated Col. George H. Cameron, U.S.A., commanding the division, and Lieutenant Cory made a marked success in "taking off" Lieut. Col. Odo C. Nichols, U.S.A., of the 13th Infantry.

Lieutenant Haley also wrote a song presented by the 385th Infantry, and sang in an intersectional quartet.

Several solos by 1st Lieut. Earl W. G. Howard of Pawtucket, Air Service, were well received. Officers of the 302d Field Artillery, another Rhode Island unit of the division, who participated in a minstrel sketch by the 151st Field Artillery Brigade, were Capt. Earl C. Webster and 2d Lieuts. Raymond F. Hacking and Clarence E. Nordquist of Providence.

Capt. Joseph L. Bellotti and 1st Lieut. Abe A. Brown of Providence, Med. Corps, presented an amusing sketch which they called "Paregorical Calisthenics, or Seven Minutes Late."

Regular Army officers characterized the demonstration Monday afternoon as the most ambitious held at the camp this summer. Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commander of the 1st Corps Area, was a spectator, as was also Maj. Gen. Elias A. Helmick, Inspector General of the Army. Rifle, artillery, machine gun, one-pounder and mortar fire were used in the attack, which also included an interesting display of the use of smoke candles and phosphorous bombs for covering an advance of infantry.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES FOR RESERVE OFFICERS.

The Infantry courses for the Army Correspondence School have been completed and forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army. The lesson sheets which will ultimately be distributed by the corps area commanders to the Reserve officers who enroll in the correspondence courses are being mimeographed in the War Department. The courses are expected to start on schedule time, which is Oct. 15.

At the same time the printing press at Fort Benning is engaged in turning out a large supply of pamphlets which will be used as texts by all those who enroll in the Infantry correspondence courses. The sale of these pamphlets will be handled by The Book Shop, Fort Benning, Ga., and those who have not already provided themselves with these texts are urged to do so.

Army Heraldry

By a General Staff Officer

Article IX.

INSIGNIA OF RANK AND DESIGNATIONS.

The first question invariably asked by one not familiar with our insignia of rank, be he either the civilian coming in contact with the Army for the first time or the officer of a foreign army, is, "Why does the silver oak leaf rank the gold one?"

There is a very fanciful story which is usually told concerning the young officer getting into the forest or the promised land or some such place with a fence around it and finally getting a foot on the lowest rail of the fence and so winning his first lieutenant's bar and then up another bar and becoming a captain. Then he climbs the oak tree and so becomes a major and then the taller silver-leaved poplar and finds himself a lieutenant colonel. Next is the eagle overhead and then come the stars. The illustration makes a convenient aid to the memory, somewhat like the rhyme which serves to fix the number of days in each month, but that is all, for our insignia of rank, like the colors or the facings of different arms of the Service, just seems to have happened.

The devices grew from the top downward, for the first to appear was in 1780, when major generals were ordered to wear an epaulette on each shoulder, each with two stars, and the brigadiers were to wear one star on each epaulette. The epaulette being gold, the stars were made silver in order to get visibility.

It was not until 1832 that the next device appeared, the colonel's eagle. The Infantry wore silver epaulettes, all other arms gold, and the eagles were in the opposite metal. A few years later the leaves and bars appeared. The major still had no device, for field officers wore a different uniform from company officers and the company officers' uniform was different from that of the enlisted men; also the fringe on the field officer's epaulette was distinctly longer and heavier than that of the company officer, so the major needed no device, for a field officer's epaulette and uniform completely identified him.

When the silver of the Infantry was abolished and all the bullion was made gold and the smaller shoulder strap devised for field service, the simplest thing to do was to reverse the color of the oak leaf for the junior field officer. This completed the set so far as needed—stars, eagle, silver leaf, gold leaf, double bars and single bars, for the second lieutenant still needed no mark to show his rank, as his uniform proclaimed him an officer and no device clearly indicated his rank. It was not until 1917 that the obvious addition was made and the second lieutenant got the first lieutenant's bar of the same metal in which the major had taken his superior's oak leaf.

The other question usually asked is, "Why does a lieutenant general rank a major general?" and that brings up the origin of the names of all of the officers, which study takes us back a thousand years.

The company is commanded by a captain, and his title is derived from the Latin word for head, *caput*. His second in command was his lieutenant, the man who held (tenant) the command in place (lieu) of the superior officer. The third in command was the sergeant, one who served (servit). When several companies were put together they formed a column and the column was commanded by colonel (column), the spelling still exists, although the pronunciation changed long ago. For the titles of the other two field officers the company titles were taken as the roots and the second in command became a lieutenant colonel and the third in command became, not a sergeant colonel, but a sergeant major or big sergeant. The word sergeant was gradually dropped and for several hundred years this officer has been a major—literally a big or large or great—an adjective with no noun expressed.

The whole body—many columns—*generalis*—was commanded by a general and his second in command was a lieutenant general, and again the company sequence was drawn upon and the third officer was the major general. When a fourth general officer was needed the name of the unit larger than the regiment, the brigade, was taken and he became a brigadier general.

The organization names are also interesting. The company is the group of men who live together. They eat bread (pains) together (con.). The regiment is what the colonel rules (*regis*). The brigade is a troop or crew or many together. A corps is a body (of men) and a division is a part (of a corps). A platoon is a ball or group (of men), a squad is a square (of men), and a battalion is really a body of troops in battle formation.

Years ago the foot regiments had another officer below the rank of the second lieutenant, the ensign who carried the flag. The horse regiments had the same sub-officer, but called him the cornet, because he at one time called the company to assemble by blowing a horn.

Promotions and Retirements

Twelve officers of the Army were ordered placed on the retired list for various causes by special orders of the War Department dated Aug. 17, 1922, and one officer was wholly retired. The officers placed on the retired list were the following:

Brig. Gen. Charles R. Kranthoff, upon his own application, after more than thirty-seven years of service.

Col. James B. Cavanaugh, Corps of Engineers, upon his own application, after more than thirty-four years' service.

Lieut. Col. Edwin J. Griffith, Inf., upon his own application, to take effect Dec. 31, 1922, having reached the age of 62 years.

Chaplain John A. Randolph, upon his own application, Nov. 30, 1922, having reached the age of 62 years.

Lieut. Col. Robert J. Reaney, Cav.; Maj. Eaton M. Barker, P.S.; Maj. Roy W. Ashbrook, Inf.; Maj. Samuel Frankenberger, Field Art.; Capt. Roy V. Morledge, Cav.; Capt. George J. Sibley, Dental Corps; 1st Lieut. Oliver A. Gottschalk, Air Ser., and 1st Lieut. William F. H. Godson, Cav., for disability incident to the service.

First Lieut. Ralph E. Jones, Inf., was wholly retired Aug. 17 for disability not the result of any incident of service.

General Krauthoff, who was awarded the D.S.M., was born in Missouri, Oct. 6, 1863, and entered the Regular Army as a private in the 2d Field Artillery Aug. 13, 1884.

Colonel Cavanaugh is the holder of the D.S.M., was born in Illinois, June 6, 1869, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1892.

Lieutenant Colonel Griffith was born in Indiana, Nov. 22, 1860, and entered the Porto Rico regiment of Infantry as a captain in 1901, after previously serving as a captain of the 3d Missouri Volunteers in 1898, and as a captain in the 32d U.S. Volunteer Infantry in Philippine campaigns. He became a major in the Regular Army in 1916 and a lieutenant colonel in 1920.

Chaplain Randolph was born in Tennessee, March 16, 1859, and entered the Regular Army as a chaplain in 1899. He served as a chaplain of the 3d Mississippi Volunteers in 1898.

Lieutenant Colonel Reaney was born in Pennsylvania, April 28, 1869, served as a captain in the 2d Pennsylvania Volunteers in 1898, and as a captain in the 46th U.S. Volunteer Infantry in Philippine campaigns, 1899-1901. He entered the Regular Army as a first lieutenant, 2d Cavalry, in August, 1901.

Major Barker was born in Virginia, July 13, 1872, and entered the Regular Army as a private in the 9th Infantry in 1900. He entered the Philippine Scouts as a second lieutenant in 1906.

Major Ashbrook was born in Ohio, Jan. 12, 1875. He served as a private in the 3d Missouri Volunteers in 1898 and entered the Regular Army as a private in the 20th Infantry in November, 1898.

Major Frankenberger was born in West Virginia, May 16, 1890, and entered the Regular Army as a second lieutenant, 5th Field Artillery, in 1912.

Captain Morledge was born in Ohio, July 15, 1893, and entered the Regular Army as a second lieutenant, 10th Cavalry, in August, 1917.

Captain Sibley was born in Maryland, Aug. 14, 1884, and entered the Regular Army as a first lieutenant in the Dental Corps in December, 1917. He had previously served in the Dental Section of the O.R.C.

Lieutenant Gottschalk was born in South Dakota, March 20, 1896, and entered the Regular Army as a second lieutenant in the Air Service in July, 1920. He served during the World War as a temporary second lieutenant in the Air Service, U.S.A.

Lieutenant Godson was born in Massachusetts, Feb. 1, 1896, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1918.

Lieutenant Jones was born in Massachusetts, Feb. 15, 1896, and entered the Regular Army as a first lieutenant of Infantry in September, 1920. He had previously served during the World War in the Infantry and also the Aviation Section of the O.R.C. as a first lieutenant.

By S.O. Aug. 18, War Department, Maj. Charles C. Mann, Dental Corps, U.S.A., and Capt. Albert C. Roberts, Q.M. Corps, were retired from active service on account of disability incident thereto.

Major Mann was born in Ohio, Aug. 2, 1888, and entered the Regular Army as a dental surgeon in 1916.

Captain Roberts was born in Kentucky, March 7, 1873, and entered the Regular Army as captain in the Q.M.C. in 1920. He served in the Kentucky Volunteers in 1898 and as a temporary captain and major, Q.M.C., U.S.A., during the World War.

The following officers of the Army were ordered placed on the retired list by S.O. 195, W.D., Aug. 21, 1922, for the reasons noted:

Col. James H. Frier, Inf., upon his own

application after more than forty years' service, to take effect Dec. 6, 1922.

Col. Earl C. Carnahan, Inf., upon his own application after more than thirty-eight years' service.

Lieut. Col. Jacob E. Wyke, Coast Art., upon his own application after more than thirty-eight years' service.

Lieut. Col. James L. Bevans, Med. Corps, for disability incident to the service.

Colonel Frier was born in Missouri March 15, 1864, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A., in the class of 1886, and was assigned to the 17th Infantry.

Colonel Carnahan was born in Mississippi Aug. 18, 1866, and entered the Regular Army Oct. 10, 1883, as a private in the 16th Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel Wyke was born in Pennsylvania March 23, 1862, and entered the Regular Army as a private in the 20th Infantry Oct. 4, 1883.

Lieutenant Bevans, who was awarded the D.S.M., was born in Wisconsin April 29, 1869, entered the Regular Army as an assistant surgeon in 1901.

The following officers of the Navy are retired on the dates given in 1922 and for the causes noted:

Lieut. Irene J. Bouffard (Chaplain Corps), Aug. 5, for physical disability.

Lieut. Oscar Borgeson, U.S.N., Sept. 15, on completion of thirty years' service.

Lieut. Comdr. Samuel I. M. Major, U.S.N., Sept. 4, having reached age of sixty-four years.

Lieut. Thomas M. Cassidy, U.S.N., Oct. 1, on completion of thirty years' service.

Chief Btsn. Harry G. Jacklin, U.S.N., Sept. 1, on completion of thirty years' service.

Chaplain Bouffard was born in Rhode Island Aug. 20, 1885, and was appointed a chaplain in the Navy Jan. 25, 1915.

Lieutenant Borgeson was born in Sweden Sept. 4, 1875. Before being appointed a lieutenant in the Navy in August, 1920, he had previously served close on twenty-eight years as enlisted man and warrant officer and commissioned officer. He was awarded the Navy Cross.

Lieutenant Commander Major was born in Kentucky Sept. 4, 1877, and was appointed to Annapolis in 1895. He holds a war College diploma.

Lieutenant Cassidy was born in Ireland Dec. 24, 1867, and was appointed a permanent lieutenant in the Navy in 1920 after a previous service of over thirty-one years as enlisted man, warrant officer and commissioned officer.

Chief Boatswain Jacklin was born in England Sept. 17, 1864, and was appointed July 5, 1902, after a previous service of seventeen and a half years as an enlisted man. During the World War he held the rank of temporary lieutenant.

Sergt. Paul Kranz, 118th Inf., U.S.A., who was retired Aug. 16, 1922, had an excellent record. He enlisted June 14, 1899, in the 3d Cavalry, subsequently serving in the 13th Infantry, 2d Machine Gun Battalion and 18th Infantry. All his discharges are marked with character "excellent." Part of his service was in Cuba and the Philippines. During the period of the World War, Sergeant Kranz was with the A.E.F. and participated in five major operations. After his return from overseas Sergeant Kranz was stationed with his regiment at Camp Dix, N.J., and detailed with the Graves Registration Service as first sergeant, Casual Detachment, and in charge of escorts of the remains of overseas dead. "All who know Sergeant Kranz," writes a comrade, "congratulate him upon his retirement and their best wishes for his future happiness and prosperity accompany him wherever he may go. His record of service is one which constitutes a splendid example to all Army men, one which they can keep before them as a guidance and precedent for their future in the Service."

Obituaries

BEHR.

Mrs. Minnie A. Behr, wife of Lieut. Col. Francis J. Behr, Coast Art., U.S.A., mother of Adele M. Behr, daughter of Ella M. Downing, sister of Dr. H. S. Downing and J. F. Downing, died at Leterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 12. Funeral services were held at Cypress Lawn Cemetery, San Francisco, Calif.

BENJAMIN.

Mr. Park Benjamin, a graduate of the U.S.N.A., class of 1868, who resigned from the Navy in 1869, while holding the rank of ensign, died of heart disease Aug. 21 at Shippan Point, Conn. Mr. Benjamin was widely known as a patent lawyer and father-in-law of the late Enrico Caruso, the great Italian singer. He was born in New York city in 1849, and after graduating from Trinity School and the U.S. Naval Academy, and resigning from the latter he studied law at the Albany Law School, becoming a specialist in patent law.

He wrote much on naval and electrical subjects and was a contributor to the

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for a number of years, being also the author of the famous "Shell Back" letters which appeared therein. Union College conferred the degree of Doctor of Philosophy on him in 1877. Mr. Benjamin was married to Miss Ida E. Crane in 1891. Their daughter, Dorothy Benjamin, was married to Enrico Caruso, the great tenor, Aug. 20, 1918, against her father's wishes. Other daughters married F. W. Goddard and William Gurney. He also leaves two sons, Paul Benjamin, and Rosine Benjamin. Mr. Benjamin was a member of the Military Order of the Foreign Legion, the British Chartered Institute of Patent Agents and was the author of "The Early History of Electricity," and the "History of the United States Naval Academy."

GALLOWAY.

Dana H. Galloway, aged thirty-four, formerly Q.M. sergeant, U.S.A., at Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y., died Aug. 18 from appendicitis at Crause Irving Hospital, Syracuse, N.Y.

COOPER.

Mrs. Pearl Herron Cooper, wife of Maj. Webb E. Cooper, Med. Corps, U.S.A., died at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., Aug. 12. Mrs. Cooper, who had been ill for several months, is survived by her mother, husband and two children, Anne, aged four, and Clark, aged ten. While Major Cooper was overseas during the World War she lived with her mother Mrs. P. A. Herron, at her home in Nashville, where she interested herself in the Nashville Chapter of the American Red Cross.

Although laboring under a severe strain, she did an unusual amount of active work. "She has always been an enthusiastic worker and a loyal supporter of the Army," writes a friend. "Her death is a real loss, not only to her family, but to the Service and her many loving friends." Funeral services were conducted from Major Cooper's residence in Washington Aug. 14, interment taking place at Arlington Cemetery. Maj. Gen. Merritt W. Ireland, Surgeon General of the Army, and Col. J. D. Glennan, Med. Corps, commanding officer at Walter Reed Hospital, acted as honorary pall bearers.

GARTNER.

Major W. A. Gartner, Med. Res. Corps, and formerly major and surgeon with the 245th Infantry, U.S.A., of the 89th Division, died at the Easworth Hospital, St. Joseph, Mo., on June 30, 1922. Major Gartner, who was then a practicing physician at Troy, Kas., entered the Service as first lieutenant soon after the United States entered the World War, and was assigned to the 245th Infantry with the 89th Division. He rendered distinguished service in the battles at St. Mihiel and in the Argonne campaign in which he received a shell wound in action and was also severely gassed, and confined to a field hospital for a number of weeks.

In the early spring of 1919 Major Gartner was returned to the United States, and after his discharge from the Service he resumed the practice of medicine in his home at Troy, Kas., in which he continued until his death. He was buried with full military honors by his comrades of the local post of the American Legion. He is survived by his widow, two daughters aged sixteen and six years, respectively, and by his aged father, Mr. F. A. Gartner. The profound sympathy of the officers of the Quartermaster Corps of the Army, under whose direction he served for many years as civil engineer and superintendent of construction at a number of the largest and most important military posts and stations in the western part of the United States and in Hawaii are extended to the family of the deceased officer.

GEARY.

The late Sergt. Major William J. Geary, U.S.M.C., killed when the Marine Brigade stemmed the German advance at Belleau Wood, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, posthumously, by Major Gen. John A. Lejeune, Commandant of the Marine Corps, Aug. 16.

The decoration was received by Mrs. Claudia Geary of Washington, mother of Sergeant Major Geary. It was presented her by General Lejeune in the presence of a distinguished gathering, including many of the officers of the celebrated Marine Brigade. In conferring the decoration, General Lejeune made a short address, referring to the character and achievements of Sergeant Major Geary, and to his gallantry in the action in which he lost his life.

LANING.

Mr. Caleb Barrett Laning, who died at Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 17, was the father of Capt. Harris Laning, U.S.N., Capt. L. D. Laning, U.S.A., and Mrs. Maude L. Palmer, wife of Col. J. McA. Palmer, U.S.A.

LEHANE.

Comsy. Sergt. James Lehane, U.S.A., retired, died at his home in Junction City, Kas., Aug. 3, after fifty-three years of his life in the United States service. He first enlisted at Williamsburg, N.Y., May 2, 1867, and was assigned to the 13th Infantry, which regiment he was with up to 1870, at which time he went to the 19th Infantry and remained with that organization until July 20, 1886. He held the rank of hospital steward, post sergeant

major, post quartermaster sergeant and post commissary sergeant, and retired as post commissary sergeant at Fort Yates, N.D., Sept. 2, 1894.

On Oct. 3, 1898, he entered the Civil Service and was assigned to Havana, Cuba, and later was sent to Schuykill Arsenal, Philadelphia; Fort Jay, N.Y.; Fort Riley, Kas.; Jeffersonville, Ind.; and Fort McDowell, Angel Island, Calif., at which place he remained as chief transportation clerk until his retirement from the civil service Aug. 22, 1920, after two strokes occasioned by overwork.

"He was an old-time gentleman," writes a friend, "honest, honorable, and proud and to know him was to feel honored and better for having come in contact with him." He was born in Bantry, Ireland, Aug. 5, 1847. He was buried with full rites from St. Francis Xavier's Church, Junction City, Kas., with Rev. Father O'Brien officiating, and was laid to rest with military honors in the cemetery at Fort Riley. His six pallbearers were all old friends who had known him for thirty years. He leaves his wife, Sarah A. Lehane, two daughters and one son; Mrs. Nellie Vass, wife of Capt. George E. Vass, M.A.C., Washington, D.C.; Mrs. Nora Moody and Dr. James C. Lehane of Junction City. His entire family were with him at the end.

ROBERTSON.

Capt. James Ferguson Robertson, U.S.M.C., died Aug. 17 in the naval hospital of cancer of the stomach. Captain Robertson, for bravery during the World War, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the Navy Cross, and the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre with palm by the French. He took part in the capture of Bouresches, one of the decisive actions in the Belleau Wood battle. Captain Robertson was a member of the 96th Company of the 6th Marine Regiment. In the Marine attack on German positions he led a platoon through terrific artillery and machine gun fire, and stormed the fortified positions in Bouresches, which he afterward held against German counter-attacks for two days, although nearly all of his men were killed or wounded and he himself was wounded and gassed. He also took part in the action in the Soissons sector, where he was again wounded while leading his company.

ROBINSON.

Mrs. Hart Benoit May Katherine Robinson, daughter of Mrs. Marshall Robinson and the late Commander Robinson, U.S.N., died at Greensborough, N.C., Aug. 13.

STORM.

Mrs. Isabella T. Storm, mother of Mrs. Hugh L. Walhall, wife of Maj. Hugh L. Walhall, A.G. Dept., and of Mrs. Fauntley M. Miller, wife of Maj. Fauntley M. Miller, Inf., died suddenly at Gloucester, Mass., on Aug. 11.

WHITEHALL.

Mr. Morton Wood Whitehall died at New York on Aug. 9. He was a brother of Mrs. Preston, wife of Maj. Homer N. Preston, U.S.A., Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Service Weddings

GREGG—CAMPBELL.

Ensign Wallace Howard Gregg, U.S.N., and Miss Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell of San Diego, Calif., were married at the home of the bride's parents Aug. 12, the ceremony being performed by Chaplain Francis Lee Albert, U.S.N., beneath a large bell of white carnations. The bride was given away by her father. Attending the bride was Miss Vivian Edwards, while Ensign McReynolds acted as best man. Following the wedding dinner Ensign and Mrs. Gregg left for Yosemite Valley on a honeymoon trip. They plan to make their home in San Diego for a time.

KORNS—CALLAWAY.

Ensign Virgil Korns, U.S.N., and Miss Wilhelmina Callaway, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Callaway of San Diego, Calif., were married at the home of the bride's parents on Aug. 10 by Rev. G. C. Rector, pastor of the Park Place M.E. Church. Attending the couple were Miss Elizabeth Callaway, sister of the bride, and Ensign Morgan C. Wheyland, U.S.N., classmate of the bridegroom at the Naval Academy. Following the ceremony a buffet luncheon was served, after which Ensign and Mrs. Korns left on a honeymoon trip to San Francisco. Upon their return they will make their home in San Diego.

MCDONALD—COLLINS.

Miss Margaret Collins of New Orleans, La., daughter of Mrs. C. L. Collins, and sister of Maj. James L. Collins, Gen. Staff Corps, U.S.A., was married in Washington, D.C., Aug. 8, to Mr. Allan McDonald of New York. The marriage took place in the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, the Rev. Thomas J. Walsh performing the ceremony. The church was attractively decorated about the altar with clusters of flowers used in the apartment of Major Collins at Florence Court, where a reception followed the ceremony. The bride, who was given away by her

brother, Major Collins, wore a becoming gown of soft white bridal satin with a fichu and panel of rose point lace, the simply adjusted veil being of the same rare old lace. Sprays of orange blossoms were used in arranging the cap effect of the veil, and the bride carried a cluster bouquet of lilies of the valley.

Attending the bride were her three sisters, Miss Katherine Collins, maid of honor, and Miss Agnes Collins and Miss Ullaine Collins. Mr. McDonald's best man was Mr. G. William Breck of New York, and the ushers were Mr. George Travis Goldsmith of New York and Mr. Rodney Tibbals of South Orange, N.J. When Mr. and Mrs. McDonald left for their wedding journey she wore a traveling dress of dark blue and a small hat in bronze shades. They will later go to New York, the home of the bridegroom.

SULLIVAN—LINDSLEY.

Col. Elmer Lindsley, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lindsley announce the marriage of their daughter, Marion Florence, to Mr. Robert Edmund Sullivan on Aug. 19 at Philadelphia, Pa. At home after Sept. 15 at 7348 Claridge street.

Engagements

Mrs. H. W. B. Glover of Richmond, Va., announces the engagement of her daughter, Gladys Gouverneur, to Lieut. John Taylor Selden, U.S.M.C. Miss Glover is the daughter of the late H. W. B. Glover, who was for many years traffic manager of the Virginia Carolina Chemical Company of Richmond, and the granddaughter of Dr. C. J. Cleborne, U.S.N., and sister of Lieut. R. Ogden Glover, U.S.N. Lieutenant Selden is the son of the late Mr. Charles Selden of Richmond and has a large family connection throughout Virginia. The wedding will take place in Annapolis, Md., the present residence of the family, early in October.

Mrs. Raymond E. Shearer of Carlisle, Pa., announces the engagement of her daughter, Myra Sadler, to 1st Lieut. Land Stuart Smith, Coast Art., U.S.A. The wedding will take place the early part of September. Lieutenant Smith was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in 1920 and is now stationed at Fort Kamehameha, Honolulu, H.T.

Judge and Mrs. Edmond de Montel of San Antonio, Texas, announce the engagement of their daughter, Evelyn Jeanne, to Lieut. Karl Browne Schilling, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., Camp Travis. Miss de Montel, who has been reared and educated in Texas, enjoys a wide circle of friends, both in Army and town society. Lieutenant Schilling is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Schilling of Wilmington, Del., and was graduated from West Point, and is at present stationed at Camp Travis as adjutant of the 2d Engineers.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand C. Williamson of Tallahassee, Fla., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ferdie, to Lieut. Samuel P. Ginder, U.S.N., now stationed at the U.S. Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla. The wedding will take place at the First Presbyterian Church, Tallahassee, on Sept. 7.

The wedding of Lieut. Chester S. Lewis, U.S.N., and Miss Lydia Lee Duval of Annapolis will take place in Annapolis Sept. 2. Lieutenant Lewis is attached to the department of marine engineering and naval construction, Naval Academy.

Births

ALXANDER.

A son was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph C. Alexander at St. Joseph's Hospital in San Diego, Calif., Aug. 1.

BOLAND.

Warrant Officer James M. Boland, U.S.A., and Mrs. Boland announce the birth of a son, James Michael, Jr., on Aug. 17, at Walter Reed Hospital.

BRENSNAHAN.

Capt. T. F. Bresnahan, Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Bresnahan announce the birth of a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, July 28, at Beaumont Hospital.

COLWELL.

Lieut. A. T. Colwell, C.E., U.S.A., and Mrs. Colwell announce the birth of a daughter, Marian Tuttle, on Aug. 17, at the Miller Hospital, St. Paul, Minn.

CONNOR.

Capt. Paul D. Connor, 2d Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Connor announce the birth of a daughter, Helene Cecilia, at Highland Park, Ill., Aug. 19.

CRAIG.

Lieut. Howard Arnold Craig, Air Ser., U.S.A., and Mrs. Craig announce the birth of a daughter, Jean Marie, at Station Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Aug. 11. Mrs. Craig is the youngest daughter of

Chaplain C. C. Bateman, retired, and Mrs. Bateman.

HAMMOND.

Born on July 3, 1922, at Atlanta, Ga., to Capt. Charles S. Hammond, C.E., U.S.A., and Mrs. Hammond a daughter, Betty Moreland.

HART.

Lieut. Roswell B. Hart, Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Hart announce the birth of a daughter, Gloria Jacqueline, at Camden, N.J., Aug. 1.

HUGHES.

Lieut. John Bell Hughes, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Mrs. Hughes, Corozal, C.Z., announce the birth, on July 31, of a daughter, Jean Tilden, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Hughes of Lynchburg, Va., and Col. Herbert Deakyne, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Mrs. Deakyne.

KISHLER.

Capt. C. L. Kishler, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Kishler announce the birth of a daughter, Mary Alahon, at Honolulu, Aug. 7.

MARTIN.

Capt. John B. Martin, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Martin of Fort Hancock, N.J., announce the birth of a son, John Boone, Jr., at Monmouth Memorial Hospital, Long Branch, N.J., on July 25.

MURRAY.

Maj. Joseph D. Murray, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Murray announce the birth of a daughter, Eileen, at Boston, Mass., Aug. 19.

NEWTON.

Capt. John Curtis Newton, Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Newton announce the birth of a daughter, Ada Laura, on July 30 at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.

ORTON.

Maj. William R. Orton, 58th Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Orton announce the birth of a daughter, Barbara Jean, on June 18, at Fort George Wright, Wash.

PINCKNEY.

Capt. Gaillard Pinckney, U.S.A., and Mrs. Pinckney announce the birth of a daughter, Georgette Pepper, on July 14, at Lansing, Mich.

RIANI.

Lieut. Albert Riani, C.E., U.S.A., and Mrs. Riani announce the birth of a daughter, Eleanor Houston, on Aug. 12, at Iowa City, Iowa.

RUCKER.

Maj. C. B. Rucker, Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Rucker announce the birth of a daughter, Mary Sue, on Aug. 13, at Greenville, S.C.

SIMPSON.

A daughter, who has been named Dorothy Trew, was born to Ensign Rodger W. Simpson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Simpson at San Diego, Calif., Aug. 11.

SLINGLUFF.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank Slingluff, Jr., U.S.N., and Mrs. Slingluff announce the birth of a daughter, Suzanne, at the Newport Hospital, Newport, R.I., Aug. 9.

SMITH.

Lieut. Col. Walter H. Smith, Field Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Smith announce the birth of a son on Aug. 17 at Thomasville, Ga.

SMITH.

A daughter, Marjorie Patricia Smith, was born July 30 to Capt. George Irvin Smith, Cav., U.S.A., and Mrs. Smith. Captain Smith is on duty at Douglas, Ariz.

SNIDER.

A son, Denis, was born July 30 to Capt. James E. Snider, Cav., U.S.A., and Mrs. Snider. Captain Snider is on duty at St. Joseph, Mo.

WILCOX.

Chaplain Perry O. Wilcox, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wilcox announce the birth of a son, Perry Oldham, at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Aug. 18.

WILSON.

Lieut. John Harvey Wilson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wilson announce the birth of a daughter, Mary Ann, on June 27, at Kindley Field, Manila, P.I.

Personals

Col. Clarence R. Day, U.S.A., and Mrs. Day of Washington have returned from a visit to Atlantic City.

Mrs. G. H. Estes and Miss Frances Estes, wife and daughter of Colonel Estes, U.S.A. War Department General Staff, have returned to their apartment in the Calverton, Columbia road, Washington, after an extended visit in the South followed by a month at Sherwood Forest, Md.

Maj. W. W. Erwin, U.S.A., of Fort Riley, Kas., is staying at the Massasoit, Narragansett Pier, R.I.

Col. T. J. Kirkpatrick, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Kirkpatrick of Alexandria, Va., are the guests of relatives in Jamestown, R.I.

Lieut. Walter E. Richards, U.S.A., and Mrs. Richards of Dayton, Ohio, have taken apartments at the Burlington Hotel in Washington.

Mrs. Ireland of Washington, wife of Surg. Gen. Merritt W. Ireland, U.S.A., is staying at Lake Sunapee, N.H., for the remainder of the summer.

Lieut. Harold S. Olsen, U.S.N., who has been in command of the U.S.S. Rail, has been ordered to the Naval Hospital at New York for treatment.

Admiral Cary T. Grayson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Grayson of Washington, who have been at Saratoga Springs for the racing season, are now in New York.

Gen. H. M. Lord, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lord were the guests of honor of Mr. Gordon Ramsey at dinner followed by dancing on Aug. 10 at the Spruce Log Cabin, Washington.

Mrs. Winslow, wife of Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, U.S.N., retired, entertained at luncheon in Newport, Aug. 10, at the Orchards, where they are spending the summer.

Miss Emily Taylor, daughter of Comdr. J. I. Taylor, U.S.N., and Mrs. Taylor of League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, is the guest of the Misses Mary and Betty Crane in Washington.

Capt. Luke McNamee, U.S.N., and Mrs. McNamee and their niece, Miss Elizabeth Ainsa of Washington, have given up their house on Corcoran street and are now established at 2308 N street.

Mrs. Henry M. Lawton, Mrs. James Heyward Bradford and Miss Elizabeth Bradford and Mrs. Alden Devin are guests of Mrs. C. H. Liscum at her country home, Willowbrook, Elmira, N.Y.

Lient. Col. Robert McC. Beck, U.S.A., who is a member of the faculty at the Cavalry School, is in Washington in connection with the co-ordination courses of the Special Service Schools.

Comdr. John Parker Jackson, U.S.N., recently naval attaché at Rio de Janeiro, has joined Mrs. Jackson at Hot Springs, where she is spending the summer with her mother, Mrs. Max Smith of Yokohama.

Maj. Gen. W. H. Hart, U.S.A., who has been selected to be the next Quartermaster General of the Army, has been Acting Quartermaster General since Aug. 21. General Hart's appointment officially begins on Aug. 28.

Mrs. J. B. Golden of Camp Travis, Texas, is the house guest of Miss Laura Virginia Adams, 4708 Abbott avenue, Dallas, Texas. Miss Adams gave a dinner dance at the Dallas Country Club for Mrs. Golden on Aug. 5.

Mrs. F. Weston Hyde and son and daughter, Weston, Jr., and Elsie Estelle, are visiting Mrs. Hyde's mother, Mrs. E. R. Smith, at Murray Hill, Annapolis, Md. Captain Hyde, U.S.A., will join his family there for the month of September.

Maj. John D. Carmody, U.S.A., of Washington, has joined Maj. Burt W. Phillips, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Phillips of Cleveland at the Hotel Astor, N.Y. Major Carmody and Major and Mrs. Phillips are making a motor tour of the eastern resorts.

Admiral W. H. Brownson, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Brownson, who sailed for Europe several weeks ago, are visiting their son-in-law and daughter, Capt. Charles L. Hussey, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hussey in London. Captain Hussey is the naval attaché of the American Embassy.

Mrs. Corning, wife of Lieut. Stewart T. Corning, U.S.M.C., and their baby daughter, Jeanne, are spending the summer with Lieutenant Corning's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Edward Corning, in Chevy Chase, Md. They will join Lieutenant Corning in San Domingo in the autumn.

Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., went to Narragansett Pier to witness the polo match between the Army team and the Meadow Brook team at the Point Judith Polo Club on Aug. 16. He was the guest of Mr. Philip S. P. Randolph, president of the Point Judith Polo Club, at his home, Wildfield.

Maj. Robert J. Foster, Vet. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Foster are spending two months' leave visiting Mrs. Foster's parents, Col. and Mrs. T. A. Johnston, at Kemper Military School, Boonville, Mo. Major Foster was until recently on duty as chief veterinarian, A.F.G., and has been assigned to duty as station veterinarian at Fort Riley, Kas.

Admiral William S. Sims, U.S.N., and Mrs. Sims received the guests at the reception tea and dance given at Hill Top Inn, Newport, on Aug. 10 in honor of the officers of the naval training station, the torpedo station, the naval hospital, the Naval War College and the officers of the ships of the Atlantic Fleet, now in Newport harbor. Others who assisted in receiving were Mrs. Blamer, wife of Capt. DeWitt Blamer, U.S.N.; Mrs. Gulick, wife of Col. Mason L. Gulick, U.S.M.C.; Mrs. Watts, wife of Capt. W. C. Watts, U.S.N.; Mrs. Woodward, wife of Capt. C. H. Woodward, U.S.N., and Mrs. Dwyer, wife of Col. T. F. Dwyer, U.S.A.

Col. A. Owen Seaman, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Seaman have taken a house at 2834 Dinsedaro street, San Francisco. Colonel Seaman has been ordered for duty at Fort Mason.

Maj. Conger Pratt, U.S.A., and Mrs. Pratt, who have been the guests of Gen. and Mrs. Douglas MacArthur outside of Philadelphia, are now at East Hampton at the home of Mr. Tyler Morse.

Comdr. Guy Davis, U.S.N., Mrs. Davis and daughter, Dorothy, have taken an apartment at the Mohican Hotel, New London, Conn., for the winter, while Commander Davis is stationed there in command of the Fourth Submarine Division.

Mrs. Nannie Robinson Dudley, widow of Brig. Gen. William Wade Dudley, who has spent the early summer at Bass Rocks, Gloucester, and Salem, Mass., is now in Washington, and will return to her apartment in New York early in September.

The following officers visited the Militia Bureau at Washington during the week ending Aug. 22: Lieut. Col. Hamilton D. Turner, Q.M.C., Penna. N.G.; Brig. Gen. Henry Rolf Brown, A.G., New Mexico; Maj. H. B. Van Sciver, C.A.C., Delaware N.G.

The Theodore Roosevelt Camp, Spanish-American War veterans, at its last meeting unanimously elected Maj. Otey B. Mitchell, U.S.R., commander of Greater Atlanta Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, as an honorary member of their post.

Col. M.-H. Barnum, U.S.A., has returned to Fort Leavenworth after a leave spent with his family at Siasconset, Mass. Mrs. Barnum, with their daughter, Mrs. Frank E. Davis, and her children, of Governors Island, will remain at Siasconset until late in September.

Mrs. Ward, wife of Brig. Gen. Franklin W. Ward, N.Y.N.G., and their son, Jack, have been guests at the Hotel Coblenzer Hof, Coblenz, Germany, for the past month. They are making an extended tour of Europe and will return to their home in Albany, N.Y., about Oct. 1.

Mrs. Partridge, wife of Capt. H. T. Partridge, U.S.A., and daughters, Lucile, Emmy and Barbara, left New York Aug. 23, for their cottage at Forest Lake, N.H., where they expect to spend several months. Captain Partridge and son, Walter, will join the family about the middle of September.

Lieut. E. W. Sylvester, U.S.N., his mother, Mrs. I. W. Sylvester, who has been his guest for the summer at Cambridge, Mass., and his two brothers, Misen. H. MacG. and M. D. Sylvester, now on the U.S.S. Delaware on coast of Nova Scotia, will leave Sept. 1 for autumn leave in their Louisiana home.

Mrs. Sheldon Harley Wheeler, widow of Major Wheeler, Air Ser., U.S.A., who has been in New York city for several days, returned Aug. 20 to Vermont by motor. Mrs. Wheeler and her two small sons are with Madame Wheeler at her summer home on Lake Champlain, and plan to remain until late in September.

Col. Sterling P. Adams, U.S.A., Mrs. Adams and Miss Adams entertained for Miss Mary Victoria McReynolds, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John O. McReynolds, with a beautifully appointed tea at their home in Highland Park, Dallas, Texas, before her marriage to Maj. Frank Wozencraft, National Guard, an ex-mayor of Dallas.

Col. H. W. Schull, U.S.A., has relinquished command of the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., where he has been stationed for three years, and is spending a leave touring in the White Mountains and Berkshires, accompanied by Mrs. Schull and his two sons. Colonel Schull goes to Washington, D.C., Sept. 1 to attend the Army War College.

Col. Dorsey Cullen, Cav., U.S.A., who has been sick in Walter Reed Hospital since December last, is now on leave in Virginia. After his leave he will be retired for disability. Colonel Cullen has accepted an executive position with a company at Houston, Texas, and his future home will be either Houston or New York city.

Gen. Walter H. Gordon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gordon of Camp Benning, Ga., are spending the month of August at Gloucester, Mass. Later Mrs. Gordon will visit her daughter, Mrs. Frank A. Allen, Jr., at Captain Allen's permanent station at Northfield, Vt., where Captain Allen is military instructor at Norwich University.

Capt. LeRoy W. Nichols, 15th Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Nichols, who were married at Tientsin, China, June 14, as noted in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Aug. 12, were in San Francisco Aug. 14 and will be at home after Sept. 1, care of 348th Infantry O.R., Jackson, Miss. Miss Nichols before her marriage was Miss Mary Winifred Martin, daughter of Col. William F. Martin, 15th Inf., U.S.A.

Lieut. Col. John J. Ryan, Mrs. Ryan and Miss Clarissa Ryan are the guests of Maj. Joseph Choate King, Cav., U.S.A., and Mrs. King, 1805 West 39th street, Oklahoma City, Okla. Colonel Ryan, who has been stationed in Columbus, Ohio, as inspector-instructor of the National Guard, is on leave, and with Miss Ryan has spent the past two months motorizing through the East. From Oklahoma City they will drive to San Antonio, Texas, where they expect to make their future home.

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Col. Henry M. Bankhead, U.S.A., Mrs. Bankhead and Miss Bankhead have come from their camp in the Adirondacks for a few days and are staying at the Hotel Astor.

Comdr. Hayne Ellis, U.S.N., and Mrs. Ellis and Mr. Robert Long Ellis of Washington, who are touring in Canada, are spending a week at the King Edward in Toronto.

Capt. Edward Blanchard, C.W.S., U.S.A., and Mrs. Blanchard entertained at dinner in Honolulu on Aug. 1, in honor of Capt. and Mrs. William Smith, formerly of Washington, D.C. A basket of gold snap-dragons and blue corn flowers formed the centerpiece, while leis were the favors for the ladies. The guests included the honor guests, Col. and Mrs. Patrick Guyney, Maj. and Mrs. Andrew White, Capt. and Mrs. Gordon Welch. Later the guests attended the dance at the Service Club.

About 300 citizens of Buckingham county, Va., gathered at the Court House on Aug. 17 to erect a memorial in memory of Gen. Robert Edward Lee, C.S.A. The monument is to be erected about three miles east of the Court House, on a site which served as the camping ground of the famous Southern leader during the war of the Rebellion. Major Cook, C.S.A., the only staff officer of General Lee now alive, was the speaker of the day. He told of his personal acquaintance with the General and many incidents that happened during the war. He paid high tribute to the General as an honorable and beloved man and striking soldier. A picnic lunch was served by the ladies, in true old Southern fashion on the Court House lawn.

Maj. Edgar James Farrow, U.S.A., and Mrs. Farrow of Fort Rosecrans, Calif., entertained informally at their quarters Aug. 15, in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Verne C. Snell, who are leaving soon for their new station, Fort Monroe, Va., where Lieutenant Snell will attend the C.A.C. School; and for Mrs. Harry Seymour, who is leaving for a visit with her sister in Connecticut. The house was attractively decorated with vari-colored zinnias. Miss Eulalie Farrow, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Farrow, assisted her mother during the evening. Those invited included Maj. and Mrs. Edgar B. Colladay, Capt. and Mesdames Joseph Leo Rahm, Ernest W. Wood, Harry L. Sweet, Harry Seymour, John P. MacNeill and J. Conrad Hutchison, Lieuts. and Mesdames Bernard C. Dailey, Verne C. Snell and Harry S. Aldrich.

Major Welton M. Modisette, Cav., U.S.A., in charge of the 61st Cavalry Division, Organized Reserves, at Buffalo, N.Y., gave an interesting address to the members of the Rotary Club of Buffalo, a few days since. Major Modisette in the course of his remarks spoke on the importance of national defense and the necessity of citizens aiding to carry out an adequate defense particularly for their local organizations. In closing his address Major Modisette, speaking a good word for the Cavalry, said: "General Allenby in his campaigns charged and captured entrenched infantry, machine guns and artillery in action. In fact the entire success of this campaign in the defeat of the Turks could be credited to the Cavalry. The Russian inroads into Germany were made possible by cavalry. An entire Austrian army was captured by French cavalry without the assistance of any other arm. Cavalry is essential to a country like ours and we hope to make the 301st Cavalry a crack organization."

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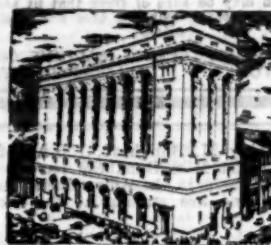
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ARMY ORDERS

Commander-in-Chief—Warren G. Harding, President.
Secretary of War—John W. Weeks.
Assistant Secretary of War—J. Mayhew Wainwright.
General of the Armies—Gen. John J. Pershing, Chief of Staff.
Deputy Chief of Staff—Major Gen. James G. Harbord.

JUNIOR OFFICERS, ARMY.

Due to block in promotion, the War Department is not issuing a junior list this week. The Army and Navy Journal repeats the list below, showing the status on June 28.

June 28, 1922.

Total Vacancies in Each Grade.

Colonels	24	+	0	=	24
Lieutenant colonels	6	24		30	
Majors	37	30		*67	
Captains	86	69		155	
First lieutenants	1,235	155	1,390		
Second lieutenants	2,694	1,390	4,084		

*The sixty-seven vacancies in the grade of major will promote sixty-nine captains due to the disqualification of Capt. John S. Jodwin, Cav., and Arthur N. White, Field Art.

Last Officer Entitled to Promotion.

Lt. Col. Henry A. Hanigan, Inf., 448.
Maj. Talbot Smith, Cav., 1192.
Capt. Paul Hathaway, Inf., 3600.
1st Lt. Arthur J. Russell, Inf., 3145.

Last Officer Nominated in Each Grade.

Col.—Lt. Col. Henry A. Hanigan, Inf., 448.
Lt. Col.—Maj. Talbot Smith, Cav., 1192.
Maj.—Capt. Paul Hathaway, Inf., 3600.
Capt.—1st Lt. M. G. Estabrook, Jr., A.S., 8144.
1st Lt.—George W. Marvin, Inf.

*Note—130 cadets of the Military Academy who were nominated for appointment as second lieutenants and for promotion to first lieutenants were confirmed as second lieutenants, but no action was taken on their promotion nominations to first lieutenants.

Last Officer Confirmed in Each Grade.

Col. J. D. Long, Cav., 419.
Lt. Col. D. A. Nolan, Inf., 1160 (confirmed
Feb. 24, 1922).
Maj. R. F. Shug, F.A., 3526.
Capt. H. P. Stewart, Cav., 7876.
1st Lt. G. W. Marvin, Inf. (confirmed Jan. 28,
1922).

BULLETIN 12, JULY 27, 1922, W.D.

This bulletin publishes the rules and regulations for the National Matches for 1922, to be held at Camp Perry, Ohio, commencing Sept. 20.

MILEAGE AND TRAVELING EXPENSES OF OFFICERS, EFFECTIVE JULY 1,

1922—AMENDMENT TO CIE, 130, W.D., 1922.

Cir. 173, Aug. 12, 1922, W.D.

The first sentence of par. 5, Cir. 130, W.D., 1922, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

In lieu of reimbursement for actual and necessary expenses officers traveling under the conditions stated in pars. 2 and 8 of this circular, may, when their orders so prescribe, be allowed a flat per diem allowance not exceeding \$6 exclusive of transportation charges.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JOHN J. PERSHING,
General of the Armies, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 21, AUG. 1, 1922, PANAMA CANAL D.

The following organizations are assigned to the Panama Canal Division: 4th Field Artillery (Pack); Ambulance Co. No. 57, Med. Dept.

G.O. 36, AUG. 15, 1922, 4TH CORPS AREA.

Capt. H. B. Smith, Inf., aid, in addition to his other duties, is detailed as corps area recreation officer.

G.O. 27, AUG. 10, 1922, 5TH CORPS AREA.

Motor Transport Co. No. 87, Q.M. Corps, Camp Knox, Ky., is placed on the inactive list. Motor Transport Co. No. 100, Q.M. Corps, Fort Benning, Ga., is its active associate.

G.O. 19, AUG. 8, 1922, 9TH CORPS AREA.

Col. G. N. Kimball, judge advocate, having reported, is assigned to duty and announced as corps area judge advocate.

Lt. Col. W. E. Gillmore, Air Ser., having reported, is assigned to duty and announced as corps area air officer, relieving Maj. H. H. Arnold, Air Ser.

Aug. 15 to 29 is the period for the fifteen-day field training encampments of the Utah National Guard to be held at Camp Lewis, Wash., and Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Aug. 27 to Sept. 10 is the period for the fifteen-day field training encampment of the Wyoming National Guard to be held at Douglas, Wyo.

Cir. 72, AUG. 5, 1922, AIR SER.

The conducting of regular scheduled flights on the model airway over a period of ten weeks has brought to the attention of this office certain arrangements which, it is believed, might well be followed, insofar as practicable, at all Air Service activities. The following are, therefore, submitted as suggestions:

1. Visiting Ship Hangar.—In order that visiting aircraft may know the position on the field where it shall be housed, stations on the model airway have painted on a designated hangar "Visiting Ships." In this hangar have been installed a telephone, a bulletin board of instructions for the visiting personnel, and, in some cases, lockers.

2. Service Sheet for Visiting Pilots.—In order that visiting personnel may be properly informed as to the facilities of the field and assured of their proper service, a "Service Sheet for Visiting Pilots" has been drawn up at the Engineering Division at McCook Field. A copy of this service sheet is attached hereto. [The Army and Navy Journal omits the service sheet.—Ed.] for the information of all concerned, with the suggestion that a similar sheet be adopted for use at all stations.

Cir. 74, AUG. 12, 1922, AIR SERVICE.

1. In order that various Air Service activities may have all available information as far as maps are concerned, as an aid in the locating of landing facilities with respect to

surrounding landmarks, this office has placed an order for the Geological Survey quadrangle maps of scales of either 1/62,500 or 1/125,000 of all areas covered in states in the vicinity of the field, that is, within the 500-mile radius, the state sets being furnished the fields as follows:

Mitchell Field—Maine, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Vermont, Rhode Island, Delaware, Maryland.

Aberdeen—New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia.

Bolling Field—New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia.

Langley Field—New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia.

Camp Bragg—Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, West Virginia.

Dayton—New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee.

Chanute—Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota.

Fort Riley—Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Oklahoma, Kansas.

Fort Sill—Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico.

Kelly Field—Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado.

Brooks Field—Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado.

Scott Field—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee.

Origny Field—California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.

Mather Field—California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.

2. Attention is called to the fact that these states will not be entirely covered, as only about 30 per cent. of the United States is covered by maps of this character.

3. As these maps are obtained at considerable expense, it is directed that the officer in charge of maps at each field assure the proper care for these maps, in order that they may be retained at all times at the field as file copies. These maps, in service, have been found a very good means of maintaining the file, showing the actual location of all landing fields.

By direction of the Chief of Air Service:

H. R. HARMON,
Major, A.S., Assistant Executive.

Cir. 76, AUG. 15, 1922, AIR SERVICE.

1. This office will send out within the next few days a sufficient number of copies of the curriculum of the former Air Service Mechanics School to provide ten copies for each squadron, airship company and air park.

2. Limited appropriations for the transportation of the Army will no doubt prevent selected enlisted men of the various Air Service organizations being sent at Government expense to the Technical School at Chanute Field for courses of training. For this reason it will probably be necessary for each organization to train its own specialists.

3. The aforementioned curriculum will be forwarded as a guide that may be used to secure the proper sequence of instruction and to show the text-books and pamphlets that have been found suitable for use at the former Mechanics' School.

By direction of the Chief of Air Service:

H. R. HARMON,
Major, A.S., Assistant Executive.

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Maj. A. E. Larabee, S.C., from further treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital and will resume his duties in the office of the commanding general, District of Washington. (Aug. 21, W.D.)

AIR SERVICE.

MAJ. GEN. M. M. PATRICK, C. OF A.S.

Maj. E. L. Canady, A.S., to Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

Capt. G. E. A. Hallett, A.S., from further treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital and will return to proper station, McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

Capt. A. D. Smith, A.S., to Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Capt. R. L. Davis, A.S., now on sick leave at Abingdon, Va., will report at Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

2d Lt. H. M. Wittkop, A.S., to Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, Mich., for physical re-examination. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Capt. J. G. Colgan, A.S., to Fairfield, Ohio, for duty with 88th Squadron, observation. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

1st Lt. J. W. Benson, A.S., to Scott Field, Belleville, Ill., for duty and airship training. (Aug. 21, W.D.)

Leave 1 month and 15 days to 1st Lt. J. M. Woodard, A.S., about Sept. 1. (Aug. 21, W.D.)

1st Lt. D. C. Clark, A.S.O.R.C., is rated as balloon observer. (Aug. 17, A.S.)

1st Lt. M. C. Estabrook, Jr., A.S., is granted leave for 1 month, about Aug. 28. (Aug. 6, A.S.)

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

BRIG. GEN. A. A. FRIES, C.C.W.S.

Leave 2 months to Capt. D. L. Hooper, C.W.S., effective Aug. 20. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

CHAPLAINS.

CHAPLAIN (COL.) J. T. AXTON, C. OF C.

Chaplain B. W. Perry will proceed to his home and await retirement. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

The following chaplains are relieved from duty with 54th Inf. and are assigned to duty with 2d Inf.: E. W. Weber and N. A. Jones. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

MAJ. GEN. W. A. HOLBROOK, C. OF C.

Leave 1 month and 15 days, about Sept. 1, to Lt. Col. E. R. Coppock, Cav., San Antonio, Tex. (Aug. 7, 8th O.A.)

Sgt. J. Well. Cav. School Detachment, placed upon retired list at Fort Riley, Kas.; to home. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

1st Lt. J. A. Degan, Cav., now on leave, will report at Fort Banks, Mass., for treatment at station hospital. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

Leave 3 months and 15 days to Lt. Col. C. W. Van Way, effective Aug. 31, 1922. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

1st Lt. R. P. Lavin, 29th Inf., from assignment to that regiment about Sept. 15 and will then report in person to commanding general, Fort Benning, Ga., for duty. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Maj. J. A. Considine, Cav., from duty at West Point, N.Y., Aug. 24, and is assigned to 26th Cav., Philippine Dept., and will proceed to New York city and take first available transport after Sept. 1, 1922, for San Francisco. Maj. Considine will proceed on transport to leave that port about Oct. 20 to Manila. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

Col. S. P. Adams, Cav., to Fort Sill, Okla., to Army retiring board for examination. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Maj. J. F. Crutcher, Cav., to Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

The name of Capt. M. Carson, Cav., is placed on D.O.L. Aug. 24. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

Corpl. M. Bacon, Hqrs. Troop, 9th Cav., placed upon retired list at Fort McDowell, Calif.; to home. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

1st Sgt. M. Richmond, 3d Cav., placed upon retired list at Fort Myer, Va.; to home. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJ. GEN. W. J. SNOW, C. OF F.A.

Maj. T. G. M. Oliphant, F.A., from duties in Philippines and upon arrival in U.S. will proceed to Fort Sill, Okla., for assignment to a regiment of Field Artillery at that station. (Aug. 21, W.D.)

Capt. F. H. Timmerman, F.A., to Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment. (Aug. 21, W.D.)

1st Lts. C. G. Blakeney and A. J. Hastings, F.A.; Capt. J. T. B. Bissell, F.A., and Maj. W. A. Pendleton, F.A., upon completion of temporary duty at Montauk Point, N.Y., to proceed to Tarrytown, N.Y., and join their organization, the 2d Battalion, 7th F.A., and accompany it on the march to Madison Barracks, N.Y. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

1st Lt. L. B. Downing, 76th F.A., from assignment to that regiment and to Fort Omaha, Nebr., and report in person to Brig. Gen. G. B. Duncan for duty as aide-de-camp on his staff. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

Capt. W. H. Quarterman, Jr., F.A., to Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

Capt. R. W. Wilson, F.A., to Camp Travis, Tex., for duty. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

The following captains of F.A. are relieved from further duty at Fort Sill, Okla., and are detailed as instructors of F.A. National Guard of the states indicated: A. G. Wineman to Denver, Colo.; F. H. Timmerman to Indianapolis, Ind.; W. E. Ard to Troy, Ala. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

Leave 1 month to 1st Lt. S. L. Mains, Jr., F.A. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

Leave 1 month to 1st Lt. H. L. Kersh, F.A. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

Sgt. J. F. Sinnott, 63d Art. Bn., placed upon retired list at Fort Winfield Scott, Calif.; to home. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. F. W. COE, C. OF C.A.

Lt. Col. M. H. Barry, C.A.C., to Governors Island, N.Y., and report to Army retiring board for examination. (Aug. 21, W.D.)

Maj. T. R. Murphy, C.A.C., to Governors Island, N.Y., to Army retiring board for examination. (Aug. 21, W.D.)

Leave 3 months and 25 days to Capt. S. B. Fahey, Inf., about Aug. 29, and to expire not later than Dec. 12. (Aug. 19, 2d C.A.)

Staff Sgt. T. E. Green, Service Co., 24th Inf., placed upon retired list at Camp Furlong, Columbus, N.M.; to home. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

1st Lt. A. F. Cameron, C.A.C., will report to Army retiring board, Washington, D.C., for examination. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

Leave 2 months and 15 days, about Aug. 21, to Maj. A. R. Edwards, C.A.C., to terminate at San Francisco not later than Nov. 7. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

So much of par. 5, S.O. 186, Aug. 10, W.D., as relieves 1st Lt. M. D. Adams, C.A.C., from his present duties at Carlstrom Field, Fla., and directs him to proceed to Camp Eustis, Va., is revoked. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Maj. E. A. Stockton, Jr., C.A.C., to Washington and report in person to the Chief of Coast Artillery for duty in his office. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

Lt. Col. K. C. Mazzell, C.A.C., will report to Army retiring board, Fitzsimons General Hospital, for examination. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

MAJ. GEN. C. S. FARNSWORTH, C. OF I.

Col. G. F. Baltzell, Inf., is assigned to duty with the Militia Bureau upon expiration of his present leave. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Leave 4 months, to terminate not later than Dec. 31, to Maj. F. C. Wood, Inf. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Corp. E. Dumas, Service Co., 24th Inf., placed upon retired list at Camp Furlong, Columbus, N.M.; to home. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Maj. H. F. Haslett, Inf., in addition to his present duties, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Miami Military Institute, Germantown, Ohio. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

Capt. F. A. Irving, Inf., to West Point, N.Y., and report on Aug. 24 for duty. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

Capt. W. A. Hollyer, Inf., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

Capt. E. A. Kindervater, Inf., to William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., for treatment. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

Leave 1 month to Capt. L. N. Ross, Inf., with permission to apply for an extension of 1 month. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

Capt. S. G. Wilder, Inf., is announced as on duty requiring him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights from July 1, 1922. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

Col. O. C. Ballou, Inf., to Camp Lewis, Wash., to Army retiring board for examination. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Lt. Col. A. J. Dougherty, 24th Inf., from assignment to that regiment, effective upon its departure from Columbus, N.M., and will then report by telegram to commanding general 8th Corps Area for assignment to duty. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Col. H. E. Yates, Inf., to Chicago, Ill., to Army retiring board for examination. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Col. R. W. Mearns, Inf., will report to Army retiring board at San Francisco, Calif., for examination. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Leave 2 months, about Aug. 19, to Capt. R. G. Sherman, Inf. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Capt. J. O. Green, Jr., Inf., Sept. 16, 1922, will report in person to commandant the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga., as a member of the company officers' class. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Capt. B. F. O'Connor, Jr., 26th Inf., to Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

1st Lt. R. P. Lavin, 29th Inf., from assignment to that regiment about Sept. 15 and will then report in person to commanding general, Fort Benning, Ga., for duty. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Maj. J. A. Considine, Cav., from duty at West Point, N.Y., Aug. 24, and is assigned to 26th Cav., Philippine Dept., and will proceed to New York city and take first available transport after Sept. 1, 1922, for San Francisco. Maj. Considine will proceed on transport to leave that port about Oct. 20 to Manila. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

Col. S. P. Adams, Cav., to Fort Sill, Okla., to Army retiring board for examination. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Maj. J. F. Crutcher, Cav., to Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment. (Aug. 19, W.D.)

1st Lt. R. P. Lavin, 29th Inf., from assignment to that regiment about Sept. 15 and will then report in person to commanding general, Fort Benning, Ga., for duty. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

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OFFICERS PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

Brig. Gen. C. R. Krauthoff, assistant to the Q.M. General, upon his own application is retired from active service after more than 37 years' service. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

Col. J. B. Cavanaugh, C.E., upon his own application is retired from active service, to take effect Dec. 1, 1922, after more than 34 years' service. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

Col. J. H. Frier, Inf., upon his own application is retired from active service, to take effect Dec. 6, 1922, after more than 40 years' service. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

Col. E. O. Carnahan, Inf., upon his own application, is retired from active service after more than 36 years' service. (Aug. 21, W.D.)

Lt. Col. J. E. Wyke, C.A.C., upon his own application, is retired from active service Dec. 1, after more than 38 years' service. (Aug. 21, W.D.)

Lt. Col. E. J. Griffith, Inf., upon his own application is retired from active service, to take effect Dec. 31, 1922, after having reached the age of 62 years. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

Maj. E. M. Barker, P.S., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

Maj. R. W. Ashbrook, Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

Maj. S. Frankenberger, F.A., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

Maj. R. V. Morledge, Cav., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

Capt. G. J. Sibley, D.C., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

Maj. R. E. Jones, Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability which is not the result of any incident of the Service, is wholly retired from the Service and his name will hereafter be omitted from the Army Register

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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1, 1918, 40 Stat., 710 (below quoted), the base pay of commissioned officers for the purpose of computing confirmed retainer pay is as follows: Ensign, \$1,500 per annum; Lieutenant (j.g.), \$2,000; Lieutenant, \$2,400; Lieutenant commander, and higher rank, \$3,000.

The first part of your question (a) is answered accordingly.

As to the part relative to a percentage increase on re-enrollment:

The act of Aug. 29, 1916, 39 Stat., 589, provides:

"Members of the Naval Reserve Force who re-enroll for a term of four years within four months from the date of the termination of their last term of enrollment, and who shall have performed the minimum amount of active service required during the preceding term of enrollment, shall, for each such re-enrollment, receive an increase of 25 per cent. of their base retainer pay."

"All members of the Naval Reserve Force shall, when actively employed as set forth in this act, be entitled to the same pay, allowances, gratuities, and other emoluments as officers and enlisted men of the naval service on active duty of corresponding rank or rating and of the same length of service."

The act of July 1, 1918, 40 Stat., 710, provides:

"That the annual retainer pay of members of the Naval Reserve Force, except officers in the Naval Auxiliary Reserve and transferred members of the Fleet Naval Reserve, after confirmation in rank, grade, or rating, shall be the equivalent of two months' base pay of the corresponding rank, grade, or rating in the Navy, but the highest base pay upon which the retainer pay of officers of the Naval Reserve Force shall be computed shall not be greater than the base pay of a lieutenant commander.

Service in the Navy, Marine Corps, National Naval Volunteers, and Naval Militia shall be counted as continuous service in the Naval Reserve Force, both for the purpose of retirement and of computing retainer pay:

Provided further, That no retainer pay of any member of the Naval Reserve Force except those enlisted men transferred to the Fleet Naval Reserve after 16 or 20 or more years' naval service shall be in excess of the amount authorized to members having had 16 years' continuous service therein."

And on page 712 the same act provides:

"Members of the Naval Reserve Force when employed in active service, ashore or afloat, under the Navy Department shall receive the same pay and allowances as received by the officers and enlisted men of the Regular Navy of the same rank, grades or ratings and of the same length of service, which shall include service in the Navy, Marine Corps, Naval Reserve Force, Naval Militia, National Naval Volunteers, or Marine Corps Reserve."

That part of Section 3 of the act of June 10, 1922, which authorizes for reserve officers the counting of service in other branches for purpose of longevity increase of pay when receiving Federal pay, provides:

"In computing the increase of pay for each period of three years' service, such officers shall be credited with full time for all periods during which they have held commissions as officers of any of the Services mentioned in the title of this act, or in the Organized Militia prior to July 1, 1916, or in the National Guard, or in the Naval Militia, or in the Naval Reserve Force or Marine Corps Reserve Force when confirmed in grade and qualified for all general service, with full time for all periods during which they have performed active duty under reserve commissions, and with one-half time for all other periods during which they have held reserve commissions."

The act of Aug. 29, 1916, and laws amendatory thereof, have prescribed one basis for longevity increase for active duty pay of commissioned officers of the Naval Reserve Force and another basis for longevity increase in retainer pay. Under the act of May 13, 1908, 35 Stat., 128, commissioned officers of the Navy were entitled to a 10 per cent. increase in base pay for each 5 years of service, and this right was, by the act of Aug. 29, 1916, conferred upon commissioned officers of the Naval Reserve Force in computing active duty pay. The act of Aug. 29, 1916, prescribes, however, that a 25 per cent. increase of base retainer pay shall be allowed to those who have complied with its conditions upon the second and subsequent 4-year periods of membership in the Naval Reserve Force, but limited to 100 per cent. increase by the act of July 1, 1918.

It is apparent, therefore, that the provision quoted from the act of June 10, 1922, which refers to the computation of the "increase of pay for each period of 3 years" refers to active duty pay for which Section 1 authorizes "an increase of 5 per cent. of the base pay of an officer's period for each 3 years of service." This provision in Section 3 must therefore be held as superseding the provisions of the act of July 1, 1918, relative to counting service in the branches therein enumerated for the purpose of longevity increase of active duty pay of officers of the Naval Reserve Force. The provision does not, however, affect the other provisions of the act of July 1, 1918, relative to counting service for the purpose of longevity increase of retainer pay.

The difference in the percentage of increase or the difference in the periods of service upon which the respective percentages are based have had no relationship under prior laws and are not brought to a common basis by the act of June 10, 1922.

In answer to this part of question (a) you are advised that the percentage increase in retainer pay, based on the base pay of the respective periods 1 to 4, inclusive, is to be computed as heretofore. 27 Comp. Dec., 405.

Saving Clause (Sec. 16) Not for N.R.F.

"(b) Does the saving clause contained in Section 16 preserve to ensigns in the Naval Reserve Force on June 30, 1922, retainer pay based upon the pay of ensign as provided in the act of May 13, 1908, \$1,700 per annum?

"(c) Will the application of this saving clause in the case of enlisted officers, warrant officers, and men in the Reserve Force, in enlisted ratings, apply only to the enrollment in which officers or men are serving on June 30, 1922?"

Section 16 of the act of June 10, 1922, provides:

"That nothing contained in this act shall operate to reduce the pay of any officers on the active list below the pay to which he is entitled by reason of his grade and length of service on June 30, 1922, . . . and nothing contained in this act shall operate to reduce the total pay and allowances which any enlisted man of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard is now receiving during his current enlistment and while he holds his present grade or rating."

Under the acts of Aug. 29, 1916, and July 1, 1918, officers of the Naval Reserve Force were entitled to retainer pay based upon the pay of officers of corresponding rank or grade in the Regular Navy. Section 3 of the act of June 10, 1922, in effect breaks the assimilation status as to commissioned officers and officers serving in a grade corresponding to provides what the base pay of the various commissioned officers of the Naval Reserve Force shall be by expressly prescribing one period pay only for each grade. Furthermore, commissioned officers of the Naval Reserve Force are not "officers on the active list" of the Regular Navy.

Taking these two facts into consideration I conclude that Section 16 does not apply to the commissioned officers of the Naval Reserve Force.

While the assimilation in the pay of warrant officers and enlisted men of the Naval Reserve Force to that of similar members of the Regular Navy is not broken by the act of June 10, 1922, the fact that Congress has so legislated as to exclude commissioned officers of the Naval Reserve Force from the benefits of Section 16, and has in Section 10 made a specific "saving clause" provision for one class of the Naval Reserve Force in enlisted ratings, viz., "transferred members of the Fleet Naval Reserve," I conclude that neither the warrant officers of the Naval Reserve Force nor the enrolled members holding enlisted ratings therein come within the purview of Section 16.

Questions (b) and (c) are accordingly answered that Section 16 does not apply to the Naval Reserve Force.

"(d) Section 1 of this law provides:

Pay of Commissioned Warrant Officers.

"Commissioned warrant officers on the active list with creditable records shall, after 6 years' commissioned service, receive the pay of the second period, and after 12 years' commissioned service, receive the pay of the third period:

"Under this provision, will the rates of pay provided therein be considered the base pay of commissioned warrant officers after 6 and 12 years upon which retainer pay should be computed, and may all commissioned service in any rank or grade in the Navy or Naval Reserve Force be counted in computing the 6 and 12 years' service, respectively?"

The conferring of pay of the second or third period on a commissioned warrant officer of the Regular Navy does not raise his rank above that to which he was entitled at the time of his commission. (Act of March 3, 1899, 30 Stat., 1007.) Section 3 of the act of June 10, 1922, specifically provides that the pay of a reserve officer serving in the grade corresponding to second lieutenant of the Army shall receive the pay of the first pay period, and the act of July 1, 1918, prescribes for retainer pay "the equivalent of 2 months' base pay of the corresponding rank or grade in the Navy." Because of the specific provision in Section 3 prescribing what shall be the base pay of commissioned officers of the reserve holding a grade corresponding to second lieutenant of the Army, I conclude that he is not entitled to the benefits of the rates provided for commissioned warrant officers of the Regular Navy after 6 or 12 years.

Question (d) is answered that a commissioned warrant officer is entitled to retainer pay computed upon \$1,500 per annum.

Base Pay of Warrant Officers.

"(e) What will be the base pay of warrant officers of the Naval Reserve Force in computing retainer pay after July 1, 1922, under Section 10 of this act, and may service of warrant officers be computed the same as under laws in force prior to July 1, 1922?"

Following the rule laid down in 23 Comp. Dec., 279, 97 MS., Comp. Dec., 166, and 1 MS., Comp. Gen., 690, warrant officers with less than 7 years of service are entitled to retainer pay computed on shore rate, \$135 per month, with over 6 and less than 10 years of service, \$147 per month, and with over 12 years of service, \$168 per month.

As no provision appears in the act of June 10, 1922, changing in any way the provisions of the act of July 1, 1918, as to counting service of warrant officers of the Naval Reserve Force for purposes of retainer pay service is to be computed the same as under laws in force prior to July 1, 1922.

Question (e) is answered accordingly.

Mess Attendants and Non-rated Men.

"(f) Under the act of May 18, 1920, the pay of mess attendant, first class, was fixed at \$42 per month. Under authority contained in Section 10 of the act of June 16, 1922, mess attendant, first class, has been placed in the fifth pay grade. What will be the base pay of a mess attendant, first class, now in Naval Reserve Force, for the purpose of computing retainer pay after July 1, 1922?"

"(g) In the case of non-rated men, second class, and non-rated men, third class, who have been placed in the sixth and seventh pay grades, respectively, and whose pay is thereby reduced, will the retainer pay to which they may be entitled on June 30, 1922, be reduced after July 1, 1922?"

Applying the answers to questions (b) and (c), your questions (f) and (g) are answered that the retainer pay of enrolled members holding enlisted ratings is to be computed on and after July 1, 1922, on the basis of pay provided in Section 10 of the act of June 10, 1922, according to the grade in which the various ratings in the Navy may be placed by the Secretary of the Navy under the authority conferred upon him in said Section 10.

Minority Enlistments.

"(h) In computing the permanent additions authorized for enlisted men of the Navy as provided in Section 10 of the act, will members of the Naval Reserve Force, Class 1, be entitled to count a minority enlistment as 4 years, or as actual time served?"

Section 10 puts all enlisted men of the Navy on a longevity increase of pay basis, and only actual service shall be counted for this purpose. Under the provision of Section 10, allowing a percentage increase for length of service, periods of enlistment, and what was formerly classed as "continuous service" are lost sight of. Only actual active duty naval service prior to transfer is to be counted by members of the Fleet Naval Reserve transferred after June 30, 1922, for longevity permanent addition. As applicable to enlisted men of the Navy, absence without leave and on furlough and absence from duty for causes enumerated in the acts of Aug. 29, 1916, 39 Stat., 589, and July 1, 1918, 40 Stat., 717, viz., sickness, injury, misconduct or disease, shall not be counted in making up longevity service.

Section 16 of the act of June 10, 1922, provides:

"That nothing contained in this act shall operate to reduce the pay of any officers on the active list below the pay to which he is entitled by reason of his grade and length of service on June 30, 1922, . . . and nothing contained in this act shall operate to reduce the total pay and allowances which any enlisted man of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard is now receiving during his current enlistment and while he holds his present grade or rating."

Under the acts of Aug. 29, 1916, and July 1, 1918, officers of the Naval Reserve Force were entitled to retainer pay based upon the pay of officers of corresponding rank or grade in the Regular Navy. Section 3 of the act of June 10, 1922, in effect breaks the assimilation status as to commissioned officers and officers serving in a grade corresponding to provides what the base pay of the various commissioned officers of the Naval Reserve Force shall be by expressly prescribing one period pay only for each grade. Furthermore, commissioned officers of the Naval Reserve Force are not "officers on the active list" of the Regular Navy.

Question (h) is answered accordingly.

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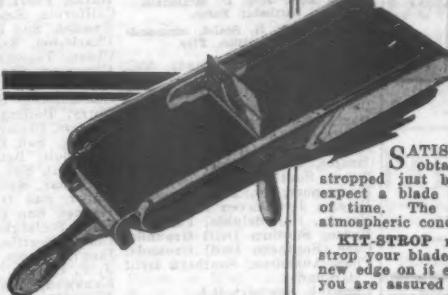
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Retainer Pay Based on Actual Grade Held at Transfer.

Question (i) presents three typical cases of transferred enlisted men in different grades and ratings, with their estimated pay under various pay laws. The Comptroller decides these cases under the following general answer:

The retainer pay of members whose transfer occurs after June 30, 1922, will be the amount as fixed at date of transfer, viz., one-third or one-half, respectively, of the base pay they were in receipt of as men of the Regular Navy at date of transfer under the act of June 10, 1922 (inclusive of those men whose pay is under the savings clause), plus the permanent additions they as men of the Navy were then thus in receipt of, and will remain fixed at said amount independently of reserve rating or change therein or of change in the pay or permanent additions of men of Regular Navy or of Reserves for active duty purposes unless otherwise directed by the Congress. 1 Comp. Gen., 77; 26 Comp. Dec., 483.

Members whose transfer occurred prior to July 1, 1922, and who prior to that time have not been confined to retainer pay in amount as fixed at date of transfer, but have been receiving retainer pay computed at one-third or one-half, respectively, of the base pay of a higher reserve rating than that held as a Regular when transferred, or on the base pay of the Regular rating at date of transfer increased under the act of July 1, 1919, 41 Stat., 140, or May 18, 1920, 41 Stat., 602, under holdings in 26 Comp. Dec., 789, and 27 id., 126, 192, may retain the higher amount thus received by them to and including June 30, 1922.

On and after July 1, 1922, the retainer pay of members transferred prior to July 1, 1922, will be confined to that fixed at date of transfer, viz., one-third or one-half, respectively, of the then base pay of the rating held by them as men of the Regular Navy at date of transfer, inclusive only in the computation of pay under either the act of July 1, 1919, 41 Stat., 140, or May 18, 1920, 41 Stat., 602, in the event they were in receipt thereof as a Regular when transferred, plus the permanent additions they as men of the Navy were then in receipt of, with the following exception:

Those transferred members for whom a different rate was expressly provided by Section

6 of the act of May 18, 1920, 41 Stat., 603, that is, those who returned to active duty within one month after May 18, 1920, and continued thereon "until the Navy shall have been recruited up to its permanent authorized strength, or until the number in the grade to which they may be assigned is filled, but not beyond June 30, 1922," will continue on and after July 1, 1922, to have their retainer pay computed on their reserve grade pay for active duty as it existed at the time of their release from said active duty, plus the permanent additions to which entitled under the act of Aug. 29, 1916, 39 Stat., 590. See 27 Comp. Dec., 26.

This does not operate to reduce the retainer pay to which any member transferred prior to July 1, 1922, was legally entitled on June 30, 1922, to receive thereafter.

There is no authority in the act of June 10, 1922, for the recomputation of the retainer pay of any members transferred prior to July 1, 1922.

In other words, on and after July 1, 1922, the retainer pay of members transferred to the reserve prior to July 1, 1922, will be computed on the base pay of the regular rating as held on date of transfer as follows:

Transferred in the period from Aug. 29, 1916, to and including July 10, 1919, at rates prescribed in acts prior to July 11, 1919, plus the war increase in the act of May 22, 1917, made part of permanent base pay by the act of July 11, 1919, 41 Stat., 140.

Transferred between May 18, 1920, and June 30, 1922, both dates inclusive, at rates of pay prescribed by the act of May 18, 1920, 41 Stat., 603, except—

Transferred prior to May 18, 1920, and who returned to active duty within one month after May 18, 1920, and continued thereon "until the Navy shall have been recruited up to its permanent authorized strength, or until the number in the grade to which they may be assigned is filled, but not beyond June 30, 1922," on reserve grade pay for active duty as it existed at the time of their release from said active duty, plus the permanent additions to which entitled under the act of Aug. 29, 1916, 39 Stat., 590. See 27 Comp. Dec., 26.

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GENERAL WILLIAMS OUTLINES ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT TASKS.

It is a large task that Maj. Gen. Clarence C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., outlines for his department in the July-August issue of Army Ordnance. The general places no limit upon the task of the Ordnance service in war time, and he does it in these comprehensive words:

"There is one and only one criterion by which to measure our success—the service we give the combatant branches. It is our duty to give them what they need, where they need it, when they need it, and in the amount they need."

That looks like a difficult task, even to the casual reader, who must certainly notice the absence of any qualifying phrases like "roads and bridges allowing" or "if transportation is available." But a perusal of the article will soon make even the casual reader realize that roads and bridges and transportation are almost negligible questions, in the light of the mammoth problem faced by the Ordnance men.

The most compelling fact developed by General Williams is that "developments in mechanical, chemical and electrical engineering as applied to war are such that the material factor in comparison with the personnel has increased over 500 per cent. during the last sixty years."

That surely gives an indication of the way the Ordnance problem has grown. The general treats it as merely the "military aspect of the industrial revolution which has been in progress more than 100 years," but shows that its ultimate result is to force us to admit nowadays military strength is applied almost entirely "through

the medium of chemical ammunition" distributed by "gun, aircraft or other form of transportation."

These facts are interesting to the country at large and vital to the Ordnance personnel, but they become vital to the country at large as soon as they are carried to their practical application, which is done in these words:

"In a major war of long duration the consumption will only be limited by the power of the country to produce, and this in turn will be dependent upon the raw material resources and the industrial development of the country."

These facts are substantiated by recourse to the figures which indicate the ordnance expenditures in past wars compared to that of the World War. They are very complete, but among the most striking are 7,325 rounds of artillery ammunition expended by the Union army at Chickamauga in two days' battle against 1,063,217 rounds used at San Mihiel in four days. Such proof undoubtedly shows that General Huat of the French army was justified in his statement made in these columns (which statement is in turn reprinted by the Ordnance magazine), that this was a war of material.

Considering this, it is evident that the future preparedness of the nation is largely dependent upon the money which Congress gives the Ordnance Department to carry on its work. General Williams declares that the best way to provide for this is by "frankly presenting the case to the War Department and to Congress when asking for appropriations, and by taking the American public into confidence insofar as may be consistent with the preservation of military secrets."

VESSELS OF THE NAVY

Corrected to Aug. 23.

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic and European waters in care of Postmaster, New York City.

Adm. Hilary P. Jones, Cdr.-in-Chief.

Vice Adm. John D. McDonald, Battleship Force.

Rear Adm. A. H. Scales, command-
er of Division Five.

Antares, Hampton Roads, Va., to sea Aug. 22.

Arkansas, So. Drill Grounds.

Bainbridge, Bangor, Me.

Barry, Hampton Roads, Va.

Billingdale, New York Yard.

Bobolink, So. Drill Grounds.

Brazos, Boston, Mass.

Breck, Southern Drill Grounds.

Bridgeport, So. Drill Grounds.

Bridge, Lynnhaven Roads, Va.

Brooks, Philadelphia, Pa.

Brace, Southern Drill Grounds.

Case, Southern Drill Grounds.

Chas. Ausburne, Southern Drill

Grounds.

Chewink, Newport, R. I.

Childs, navy yard, Philadel-
phia, Pa.

Coghlan, Newport, R. I.

Converse, So. Drill Grounds.

Curlew, New London, Conn.

Dale, Southern Drill Grounds.

Delaware, So. Drill Grounds.

Denebola, Charleston, S. C.

Florida, So. Drill Grounds.

Flusser, So. Drill Grounds.

Fox, navy yard, Philadelphia.

Gilmer, So. Drill Grounds.

Goff, Bangor, Me.

Hatfield, Hampton Roads, Va.

Hopkins, So. Drill Grounds.

Chas. Ausburne, Southern Drill

Grounds.

Perseus, Hampton Roads, Va., to sea Aug. 22.

Overton, navy yard, Brooklyn,

Owl, Norfolk, Va.

Preston, Newport, R. I.

Prometheus, So. Drill Grounds.

Proteus, Hampton Roads, Va.

Putnam, Boston Yard.

Quail, Portsmouth, N. H.

Rail, Southern Drill Grounds.

Reid, Southern Drill Grounds.

Relief, So. Drill Grounds.

Reuben James, navy yard,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Robin, Norfolk, Va., to sea Aug. 22.

Rochester, So. Drill Grounds.

Sandpiper, Graveston Bay.

Sands, navy yard, Philadelphia.

Sharkey, So. Drill Grounds.

Shawmut, So. Drill Grounds.

Sturtevant, navy yard, Brook-
lyn, N. Y.

Swan, Portsmouth, N. H.

Teal, Graveston Bay.

Toucey, So. Drill Grounds.

Vireo, Norfolk Yard to sea Aug. 22.

Williamson, navy yard, Phila-
delphia, Pa.

Worden, Newport to Southern

Drill Grounds Aug. 21.

Wyoming, So. Drill Grounds.

Wright, Delaware Breakwater.

U. S. ASIATIC FLEET.

Send mail to Asiatic Station via San Francisco, Calif.

Adm. Joseph Strauss, Cdr.-in-Chief.

Ship, Huron.

Ajax, Cavite, P. I.

Abarenda, Chefoo, China.

Alden, Chefoo, China.

Asheville, Colombia.

Barker, Chinwangtao, China.

Buttern, Cavite, P. I.

Black Hawk, Chefoo, China.

Borio, Chinwangtao, China.

Broomie, Chefoo, China.

Buffalo, Chefoo, China.

Chandler, Chefoo, China.

Dorsey, Chefoo, China.

Eleano, Ichang, China.

Finch, Chefoo, China.

For, Chefoo, China.

Hart, Chefoo, China.

Helena, Vladivostok.

Hovey, Chefoo, China.

Hulbert, Chefoo, China.

Huron, Chefoo, China.

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Adm. E. W. Balsie, Cdr.-in-Chief.

Ship, California.

Vice Adm. W. H. Showmaker, com-
mander of Battleship Force.

the medium of chemical ammunition" distributed by "gun, aircraft or other form of transportation."

These facts are interesting to the country at large and vital to the Ordnance personnel, but they become vital to the country at large as soon as they are carried to their practical application, which is done in these words:

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Considering this, it is evident that the future preparedness of the nation is largely dependent upon the money which Congress gives the Ordnance Department to carry on its work. General Williams declares that the best way to provide for this is by "frankly presenting the case to the War Department and to Congress when asking for appropriations, and by taking the American public into confidence insofar as may be consistent with the preservation of military secrets."

Diplomatic and Consular Services

Secretary of State, Charles Evans Hughes.
Under Secretary of State, William Phillips.
Director of the Consular Service, W. J. Carr.
Chief of the Consular Bureau, H. C. Haugstetter.

The following changes have occurred in the U. S. Consular Service since Aug. 8:

Career Officers.

Consul Charles K. Moser, unassigned, re-
signed, effective Aug. 11.

Marcel E. Malige, now assigned vice consul at Callao-Lima, assigned vice consul at Nantes, France.

Lynn W. Franklin, now detailed as consul in charge at San Salvador, assigned consul

Non-Career Officers.

Secretary Hughes has turned the affairs of the State Department over to Undersecretary of State Phillips, who will be Acting Secretary of State during Mr. Hughes's absence from this country to attend the Brazilian Centennial, which opens Sept. 7.

"When Mr. Hughes puts foot on Brazilian soil he will do so with the knowledge and full appreciation of the fact that in the last twelve months our South American exchanges have exceeded in value the sum of our whole world trade before the Spanish War," declares a well-known correspondent writing for the New York Times, "and he will be conversant with the fact that during the same period American finance has invested in the government and municipal loans of these countries a larger amount of our capital and our savings than have been invested in loans and in state undertakings of Europe, Asia and Africa from the day of our independence down to the present time." That statement is true, with certain corrections. If the writer had said "Latin America," and had included investments for private enterprise, he would have been eminently correct.

What does that mean, statistically speaking? Our foreign trade in 1897, the year before the war with Spain, totaled \$1,564,000,000 in value, of which \$764,000,000 was imports and \$1,100,000,000 was exports, foreign and domestic. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, our total trade with South and Central America, Mexico, Cuba, and the Dominican Republic was \$2,433,000,000, or \$570,000,000 greater than our trade with all the world just a quarter of a century ago. Expressed in millions of dollars our trade with the Latin Americas would make a tabulation like this:

	Imports.	Exports.
South America	\$435	\$523
Central America	50	76
Mexico	155	267
Cuba	420	404
Dominican Republic	20	82
Total	\$1,130	\$1,302

Figures showing the investments of Americans in countries other than the Latin Americas are not at hand, but the American Express Company the first of this year published figures showing that in 1921 Latin American governments had floated loans in the United States aggregating \$2,210,000,000 in bonds, while from this country to the same time the Boston News Bureau reported that Latin American loans had exceeded \$10,000,000 in bonds. These were government obligations, and it is not improbable that at least \$500,000,000 of such obligations are at present held by Americans. What sums are invested in the Latin Americas by American interests is not known, but they must reach into the billions of dollars at the present time, and still going strong.

In addition to these investments, public and private, we must not overlook the vast sanitary undertakings of the Rockefeller Institute in various parts of South America; and of course the Panama Canal represents an American concern the protection of which is of vital concern to the whole world and more particularly to ourselves.

Nor should our Latin American diplomatic household be overlooked. So important has this branch of the State Department become that we maintain a division of Latin American affairs, headed by Francis White, and a special division of Mexican affairs, headed by Matthew E. Hanna; while a quasi-diplomatic institution known as the Pan-American Union, with L. S. Rowe, director general, and a governing board of nineteen members, acts as a sort of glorified publicity bureau for the Latin Americas. Of our Diplomatic Corps, seventy-eight chiefs of mission, secretaries, and attachés are assigned to the Latin Americas; and our Consular Service provides for 236

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JUNIOR OFFICERS, NAVY.

Aug. 23, 1922.

The following junior officers have become eligible for promotion in various grades and ranks of the Navy:

Line.	Medical Corps.
R. Ad. G. W. Williams	R. Ad. A. M. D. McCormick
Capt. W. K. Riddle	Capt. H. O. Cull
Cdr. B. R. Ware, Jr.	Cdr. E. A. Vickery
Lt. Cdr. S. B. Robinson	Lt. Cdr. F. L. Conklin
Dental Corps.	Supply Corps.
Lt. Cdr. A. G. Lyle	Rear Adm. L. Hunt
	Capt. T. W. Leutze
	Cdr. G. R. Grapo
	Lt. Cdr. D. P. Hodapp
Construction Corps.	Civil Engr. Corps.
R. Adm. D. W. Taylor	R. Adm. F. R. Harris
Capt. C. M. Simmers	Capt. G. A. MacKay
Cdr. H. E. Rossell	Cdr. G. A. Duncan
Lt. Cdr. E. M. Pace	Lt. Cdr. R. L. Martin

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders to Officers Aug. 16.

Rear Adm. B. C. Bryan to home, relieved all active duty.
Lts. J. I. Ballinger to treatment Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass.; O. Borgeron to R.S., San Francisco, Calif.; J. J. Cotter to duty Office of Naval Inspector of Engineering Material, Boston, Mass.; T. W. Healey to duty U.S.S. Beaver.

Lt. (j.g.) J. G. Atkins to command U.S.S. N-1.

Ens. S. H. Harrison, C. H. Miller, W. M. Tinsley, O. L. Walton, P. G. Young and A. V. A. Zaccor to temp. duty U.S.S. Chewink under instruction in submarines.

Medical Corps—Cdr. C. C. Grieve to duty U.S.S. Wyoming; Lt. Cdr. W. E. Eaton to Bu. Medicine and Surgery, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.; Lt. T. L. Carter to U.S.S. Capella; Lt. H. S. Cragin to U.S.S. Chamont.

Lt. H. C. Lowry, D.C., to U.S.S. Melville.

Lt. J. M. Easter, S.C., to navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Lt. (j.g.) M. McCray, S.C., to duty 11th Naval Dist.

Cdr. C. W. Fisher, C.C., to Bu. Construction and Repair, Navy Dept., Washington.

Bsns. G. C. Augustine to command U.S.S. Patuxent; R. A. Calkins to duty U.S.S. Rama; J. F. Tracy to duty U.S.S. Teal.

Ch. Gun. J. Chamberlin to duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Ch. Mach. C. O. Hathaway to duty U.S.S. Langley.

Machs. F. W. Boldt to duty U.S.S. Nevada; F. F. Law to treatment Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.; G. C. Martin to duty U.S.S. Beaver.

Orders to Officers Aug. 17.

Cdr. G. W. Haines to Naval Inspector of Ordnance in Charge Naval Ammunition Depot, Fort Mifflin, Pa.; F. V. McNair to Officer in Charge Navy Recruiting Station, Baltimore, Md.

Lt. Cdr. A. S. Carpenter and G. O. Logan to U.S.S. Chewink for temp. duty under instruction in submarines.

Lts. E. F. Cochran to duty U.S.S. Chewink; M. Cole to duty U.S.S. McFarland; L. E. Denfield and G. H. Fort to U.S.S. Chewink for temp. duty under instruction in submarines; G. P. Landon to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; V. J. Moore to command U.S.S. R-9; J. H. Sprague to duty U.S.S. Chewink.

Ens. H. H. Hillenkroeter to U.S.S. Chewink for temp. duty under instruction in submarines; R. K. Hodson to U.S.S. Chewink; H. F. Knowles to U.S.S. North Dakota; R. F. Stockin to U.S.S. Chewink for temp. duty under instruction in submarines; H. T. Wray to U.S.S. Delaware.

Medical Corps—Lt. Odr. J. R. Phelps to U.S.S. Antares; Lt. J. D. Peluso to Navy Recruiting Station, New York, N.Y.; Lt. F. Sabiston to Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Bsns. W. P. Arrowsmith to command U.S.S. Tecumseh; D. L. Ullman to duty U.S.S. Chewink.

Guns. G. J. Byrne, J. E. Jocoy, R. A. Littmann, G. Marshall and L. K. Powell to duty U.S.S. Chewink.

Ch. Mach. J. A. Ward to U.S.S. Quail.

Mach. W. G. Lebegue to U.S.S. Chewink.

Ch. Carp. J. A. Cook to U.S.S. North Dakota.

Carp. N. Mazzarella to R. Bks., Hampton Roads, Va.

A.P. Clk. C. B. Sprott to duty with supply officer, U.S.S. Alair.

Orders to Officers Aug. 18.

Cdr. C. T. Osburn to R.S., New York, N.Y.; Lt. Cdr. E. J. Blankenship to U.S.S. Oklahoma as 1st lt.; F. A. Daubin to duty U.S.S. Chewink; E. E. Wilson to R.S., New York, N.Y.

Lts. W. C. Burgoy and R. A. Deming to duty U.S.S. Chewink; A. D. Divine to R.S., San

NAVY ORDERS

Commander-in-Chief—Warren G. Harding, President.
Secretary of the Navy—Edwin Denby.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Theodore Roosevelt.
Chief of Naval Operations—Admiral Robert E. Coontz.

Francisco, Calif.; J. Y. Dreisonstok to U.S.S. Chewink for temp. duty under instruction; J. Y. Dreisonstok to conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-20 and on board when commis.; P. Dunbar to duty U.S.S. Chewink.
Lts. C. G. Gilliland and P. Harrison to U.S.S. Chewink for temp. duty under instruction; C. F. Martin to duty U.S.S. Chewink.
Lts. (j.g.) A. B. Alexander and H. H. Anderson to U.S.S. Chewink for temp. duty under instruction.
Lts. (j.g.) V. Benedict to duty U.S.S. Chewink.
Lts. (j.g.) D. K. Day, F. A. Hardesty, E. B. Hill, C. R. Jeffs, C. F. Waters, and Ens. W. G. Buch to U.S.S. Chewink for temp. duty under instruction.
Ens. F. Akers to U.S.S. Summer; W. H. Beyer to U.S.S. Yarborough; T. T. Beattis to U.S.S. Hull; A. F. Converse to U.S.S. Robert Smith; S. F. Chase to U.S.S. Mullaney; B. R. Darron to U.S.S. Chase; C. C. Dickey to U.S.S. Selfridge.
Ens. W. Dillon and C. D. Edmunds to U.S.S. Chewink for temp. duty under instruction.
Ens. S. R. Hickey to duty U.S.S. Chewink; W. B. Holden to U.S.S. Mervine.
Ens. T. B. Hooper, E. G. Ino, J. N. Kelty and W. A. Lynch to U.S.S. Chewink for temp. duty under instruction.
Ens. W. D. Moore to U.S.S. Somer; L. P. Pawlik to U.S.S. Sloat; H. W. Pierce to U.S.S. Marcus; A. L. Prosser to U.S.S. Chewink for temp. duty under instruction; H. G. Rickover to U.S.S. La Vallette.
Ens. N. F. Schneider, R. H. Smith and I. G. Sooy to U.S.S. Chewink for temp. duty under instruction.
Ens. J. A. Smith to U.S.S. Macdonough; H. Waters resignation accepted; A. M. Wright to duty Asiatic Station.
Medical Corps—Cdr. J. E. Gill to duty U.S.S. Orton; Lt. H. C. Johnston to Torpedo and Bombing Plane Squadron One; Lt. J. F. Lankford to duty Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.
Lt. Cdr. L. A. Willard, D.C., to R.S., Puget Sound, Wash.
Lt. L. Moyer, S.C., to duty R.S., San Francisco, Calif.
Lt. (j.g.) J. M. Lieber, S.C., to duty 9th Naval Dist.
Lt. T. A. Hartung, C.E.C., to public works officer, Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.
Guns. L. E. Shaw to duty U.S.S. Chewink; D. L. Young to R.S., San Francisco, Calif.
Ch. Mach. J. W. Boldt to R.S., San Francisco, Calif.
Machs. W. T. Crone, E. L. Genth and D. L. Jones to duty U.S.S. Chewink.
Machs. H. E. Keller to duty U.S.S. New York; R. G. Shively to duty U.S.S. Kingfisher.
Pay Clk. G. M. Eichel to duty with supply officer, U.S.S. Reina Mercedes.

Orders to Officers Aug. 19.

Lt. Cdr. R. E. Bell to duty Destroyer Squadrons, Pacific Fleet.

Lt. Cdr. O. O. Hagen to U.S.S. New Mexico as 1st Lieutenant.

Lt. Cdr. A. H. Miles granted leave.

Lts. S. B. Blaisdell resignation accepted; O. Borgeron to home, relieved all active duty; H. R. Bryton to home, relieved all active duty; P. Harrison to duty U.S.S. S-1; J. C. Hock to duty R.S., New York, N.Y.; C. R. Jeffs to duty Submarine Flotilla 3.

Lts. J. E. Maher to duty U.S.S. Chewink; T. D. Ross to U.S.S. Chewink for temp. duty under instruction; Charles Shenborg to continue treatment Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif.; B. O. Wells to U.S.S. Chewink for temp. duty under instruction.

Lts. (j.g.) D. K. Day to duty U.S.S. K-7; A. L. Karns to U.S.S. Chewink for temp. duty under instruction; R. F. Nelson resignation accepted; G. R. Veed to treatment Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif.; C. F. Waters to duty U.S.S. O-1; H. J. Wright to U.S.S. Chewink for temp. duty under instruction.

Ens. M. A. Bittinger to duty U.S.S. Jason; R. M. Gerth to duty R.S., New York, N.Y.; G. T. House to duty U.S.S. Tennessee.

Ens. W. B. Jones, J. C. Kinsky and J. W. McColl to U.S.S. Chewink for temp. duty under instruction.

Ens. F. McInerney to duty Destroyer Squadrons, Atlantic Fleet; W. F. Moran to U.S.S. Chewink for temp. duty under instruction; D. F. Mulvihill to U.S.S. Chewink.

Ens. C. Noble, R. Osser and T. Smith to U.S.S. Chewink for temp. duty under instruction.

Ens. R. F. Stockin to duty U.S.S. K-4; C. L. Walton to duty Submarine Flotilla 3; E. E. Willkie resignation accepted.

Medical Corps—Lt. Cdr. G. W. Ross to U.S.S. Curlew; Lt. Cdr. W. H. Short to duty U.S.S. Mercy; Lt. H. L. Barbour to duty Naval Station, New Orleans, La.; Lt. O. W. Grisier to duty U.S.S. Oklahoma; Lt. P. A. McLendon resignation accepted; Lt. E. S. Pomeroy to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.; Lt. J. F. Terrell to duty U.S.S. Quail; Lt. S. J. Trowbridge to R.S., Boston, Mass.

Dental Corps—Lt. E. D. Jarboe resignation accepted; Lt. H. J. Lehman to duty U.S.S. Tennessee; Lt. G. L. Reilly to duty U.S.S. Chewink for temp. duty under instruction.

Lts. (j.g.) A. A. Antrim (S.C.) continue duty U.S.S. Orion; Lt. I. J. Bounfard (C.O.) to home, relieved all active duty; Lt. G. S. Rents (C.O.) to duty U.S.S. Quail.

Capt. F. B. Reed granted 1 month's leave.

2d Lt. A. S. Heston orders of Aug. 4, detaching to M.B., N.S.B., New London, Conn., revoked; C. S. Finch to M.B., N.S.B., New London, Conn.; E. E. Larson to temp. duty revoked; H. R. Nicholas to M.B., Washington, D.C.; J. M. Greer to M.B., navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

AUG. 16—Col. W. G. Powell, A.P.M., to Office A.P.M., Atlanta, Ga.

Lt. Col. H. C. Reisinger, A.P.M., to Office A.P.M., Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. G. P. Doane, A.P.M., to M.B., Quantico, Va.

Capt. W. J. Green to C.G., Quantico, for duty; detail as assistant paymaster revoked.

AUG. 17—Maj. Gen. W. C. Neville granted 1 month's leave; Maj. H. H. Kipp to Western Regt. Division; J. P. Wilcox to Dept. of Pacific; C. C. Riner granted 1 month's sick leave.

Majs. W. D. Smith granted 1 month's leave; E. M. Reno leave extended to Sept. 20; A. J. White leave extended 1 month; E. P. Fortson to M.B., Quantico, Va.

Maj. W. W. Buckley and 1st Lt. L. A. Desses to temp. duty at Sea Girt, N.J., and Camp Perry, Ohio.

Maj. L. W. T. Waller, Jr., Capt. J. Jackson and Gunr. C. A. Lloyd to temp. duty at Milan, Italy, with International Rifle Team.

1st Lt. F. B. Reed granted 1 month's leave.

2d Lt. A. S. Heston orders of Aug. 4, detaching to M.B., N.S.B., New London, Conn., revoked; C. S. Finch to M.B., N.S.B., New London, Conn.; E. E. Larson to temp. duty revoked; H. R. Nicholas to M.B., Washington, D.C.; J. M. Greer to M.B., navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

AUG. 18—Maj. G. J. Q. Adams granted 15 days' extension of leave.

1st Lt. R. J. Woodrich granted 8 months' sick leave; S. F. Birthright granted 15 days' leave.

Q.M. Clk. J. Lippert granted 1 month's leave; 2d Lt. (prov.) L. A. Patterson honorably discharged M.C.R.

AUG. 19—Maj. R. B. Putnam, A.P.M., granted 1 month and 11 days' leave; P. H. Torrey to temp. duty at Washington, D.C.

Capt. W. G. Hawthorne leave extended 14 days.

Capt. G. F. Adams and 1st Lt. E. F. O'Day to U.S.S. Delaware.

Capt. W. T. H. Galliford to U.S.S. North Dakota.

1st Lt. H. C. Major to temp. duty, via air, at Detroit, Mich.

2d Lt. E. W. Ojerholm about Sept. 1 detached to M.B., navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to U.S.S. Florida.

AUG. 21—2d Lt. J. L. Moody to M.B., navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

1st Lt. W. E. Quaster to M.B., Guam.

Capt. J. F. Robertson died Aug. 17, 1922, at Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.

2d Lt. J. E. Whitmire resignation accepted.

Col. B. H. Fuller to temp. duty Washington.

Maj. L. W. Hoyt leave extended 1 month.

Capt. T. Dwight authorized additional leave of 15 days, reporting C.G., Quantico, Va.

E. F. C. Collier granted 25 days' leave; J. I. Nettieken granted 1 month's leave.

1st Lt. J. A. Nelson to temp. duty, via air, at Syracuse, N.Y.; D. Kipnes, Haiti, to M.B., Quantico, Va.

2d Lt. L. C. Whitaker granted 1 month's leave; B. H. Taylor (prov.) honorably discharged M.C.R.

AUG. 22—Maj. G. M. Kincade, Santo Domingo, to 1st Brigade, Haiti.

Capt. R. L. Montague to temp. duty at Parris Island, S.C.

1st Lt. J. H. Fitzgerald to M.B., Quantico, Va.; J. W. Knighton to Depot of Supplies, Hampton Roads, Va.

2d Lt. O. B. Osmundson orders of Aug. 7 detaching to M.B., navy yard, New York, revoked; W. W. Orr granted 25 days' leave; G. L. Hollett granted 26 days' leave.

Pay Clk. W. H. May Oct. 1 to M.B., Quantico, Va.; W. B. Dennison Sept. 20 to M.B., navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; B. H. Wolever to M.B., N.S., Pensacola, Fla.; E. L. Claire Sept. 20 to M.B., navy yard, Boston, Mass.; Pay Clk. A. D. Sisk Oct. 1 to HQs. Marine Corps, Washington.

Orders to Officers Aug. 21.

Lts. J. Danner to command U.S.S. Sylph; R. T. Darrow granted sick leave; L. E. Denfeld to duty U.S.S. S-30; G. H. Fort to duty U.S.S. S-30; C. G. Gilliland to conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-20 and under instruction when commissioned.

Lts. (j.g.) E. R. Hill to duty U.S.S. O-2; M. B. Saben to duty U.S.S. Trinity.

Ens. J. N. Kelly to duty with Submarine Flotilla 3; F. O. McClure resignation accepted; D. Quarton to assistant communication officer Battleship Squadron 4, Pacific Fleet; J. E. Resner to U.S.S. New Mexico.

Lt. Cdr. W. L. Mann (M.C.) to duty Naval

Med. School, Washington, D.C.; Lt. Cdr. D. G. Setton (M.C.) to Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Ill.

Dental Corps—Lt. Cdr. A. G. Lyle to duty Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.; Lt. G. C. Fowler to U.S.S. Mississippi; Lt. E. A. Hyland to Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.; Lt. L. C. Montgomery to duty Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif.

Supply Corps—Lt. J. B. Daniels to U.S.S. Quail as disbursing and commissary officer.

Lt. R. B. Huff to disbursing office, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lt. (j.g.) N. A. Brown to U.S.S. Quail as supply and accounting officer; Ens. E. W. Hawkes to accounting and commissary officer. See Thomas, V.I.

Chf. Gunr. G. W. Williams to Naval Ammunition Depot, Hingham, Mass.; Chf. Gunr. R. K. Young to duty Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.; Gunr. J. W. Agnew to duty U.S.S. Pittsburgh; Lt. H. Ebbidge to duty U.S.S. Langley; J. E. Malmberg to navy yard, Mare Island, Calif., under instruction.

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Late Navy Orders

Orders to Officers Aug. 22.

Lt. Cdr. G. B. Howell to duty as aid to Commandant 3d Nav. Dist.

Ens. W. L. Frasman to Destroyer Squadron, Atlantic Fleet; R. H. Smith to nearest R.S. in United States; J. P. Tonelley to nearest R.S. in United States; H. R. Whittaker resignation accepted.

Capt. F. E. McCullough resignation accepted.

Lt. (j.g.) B. Hollander (M.C.) to Asiatic Station.

Lt. V. L. March (S.C.) to R. Barracks, Hampton Roads, Va.; Lt. M. E. West (S.C.) to navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Chef. Mach. A. Hooper to Office Nav. Inspector of Engineering Material, Brooklyn.

Cdr. A. P. Fairfield to command U.S.S. Argonne.

Lt. Cdr. R. P. Meclellski to U.S.S. Cleveland.

Lts. L. C. Avery to U.S.S. Nevada; H. T. Dickinson to U.S.S. Pittsburgh; R. T. Gallemore to U.S.S. R-15; T. M. Shock to U.S.S. California.

Lt. (j.g.) C. L. Lewis to U.S.S. Melville.

Ens. H. S. Duckworth to U.S.S. Idaho Sept. 25; L. B. Farrell and J. C. Hubbard to U.S.S. Cleveland; S. E. Kenney to U.S.S. Gold Star.

Medical Corps—Cdr. W. Seaman to U.S.S. Chewink; Lts. H. A. N. Bruckshaw to U.S.S. Relief; G. G. Herman to U.S.S. Florida; Btms. H. C. Fredericks to U.S.S. Aroostook.

The following officers to Naval Academy: Lts. W. P. Davis, H. G. Eldredge, A. T. Emerson and H. L. Kalem (D.C.)

The following officers to R.S. San Francisco: Lt. Cdr. R. F. Freilson and Lt. P. W. Rutledge.

The following ensigns are ordered to United States: T. C. Kizer and J. L. Robertson.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Aug. 23, 1922.

Gen. and Mrs. Sladen entertained on Friday evening with a reception and dance at Cullum Hall for the officers and ladies of the post and their guests, and also friends from Highland Falls, Fort Montgomery, Cornwall-on-Hudson and surrounding places. Recreating with Gen. and Mrs. Sladen were the Adjutant and Mrs. Lewis. Supper was served in the lower hop room, which was beautifully decorated with pale-pink shades for the lights and a quantity of green plants and cut flowers. Fruit punch was served by Mrs. Timberlake, and those who served salad and ices were Mmes. E. R. Stuart, Carter, Wheat, Chilton and Nichols. They were assisted by Mrs. Collins and Mrs. Spencer. Dr. Partridge of Cornwall-on-Hudson was the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Sladen from Friday to Saturday.

Col. and Mrs. Timberlake and Col. Wilcox were the guests of Gen. and Mrs. MacArthur for over Sunday at Whitemarsh Hall, near Philadelphia.

Guests of Maj. and Mrs. Surles and Maj. and Mrs. Crittenden for the weekend were Mr. and Mrs. John H. Lapham of San Antonio and New Canaan, Conn. Maj. and Mrs. Surles entertained for their guests with a buffet luncheon on Sunday. Among those there were Mr. and Mrs. Lapham, Gen. and Mrs. Sladen, Col. and Mmes. Carter and Coleman, Maja, and Mmes. Slaughter, Hudnutt, Crittenden, O'Hara, Jones and Nichols, Mrs. Blane, Mrs. Wheat, Maja, Dovers, Harris and Buckner.

Maj. and Mrs. Crittenden entertained on Sunday with a supper party for Mr. and Mrs. Lapham and about twenty other guests. Mrs. Wheat served salad and Mrs. Blessoe poured coffee. A special game of polo was staged on Sunday as a compliment to Mr. Lapham, who is an enthusiast. Afterwards Maja, Schwenck and Harris entertained at tea.

Mrs. Robinson returned last week from a three week's visit in Virginia. Mrs. L. McLean Jones gave a bridge party on Friday. Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Kimball of Amsterdam, N.Y., are arriving this week to visit their son and daughter-in-law, Maj. and Mrs. Kimball. Mrs. Charles Mason of Concord, N.H., is the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Sladen.

Maj. and Mrs. Weaver had dinner before the party on Friday for Maj. and Mrs. Cramer. Maj. Edmund L. Daley has been relieved from duty at West Point and detailed to join Col. Haskell's committee for relief work in Russia. Mrs. Daley has returned from Europe, where she spent the summer with her husband and is now preparing to leave the post with her three sons.

Maj. and Mrs. Cramer, Frances and Tommy Cramer left on Monday for their new station at Fort Monroe. Miss Mary Baldwin is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Alexander. Maj. and Mrs. Harding and children have returned from a month's leave spent in Ohio.

The Misses Helen and Fannie Herr, daughters of Col. and Mrs. Herr, were weekend guests of Miss Betsy Sladen. They returned from Europe last week. Mrs. Bonestell and children have returned from a visit of several weeks with relatives in Plattsburgh.

Tom Gove of Washington is the guest of his brother-in-law and sister, Lt. and Mrs. Vidal.

Guests of Maj. and Mrs. J. A. Hoag are the Misses Mansfield of Hillsdale, N.Y. Maj. and Mrs. Gatchell and baby Victoria have returned to the post after a few weeks' leave.

Col. and Mrs. Danford had a bridge party on Thursday evening for Senator and Mrs. Westlake, who have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. O'Hara, and for Maj. and Mmes. O'Hara, Nichols, Prichard and Hobbs.

Maj. and Mrs. Roger Taylor of this year's detail have arrived at the post and are guests of Col. and Mrs. Mettler. Miss Adelaide Ames, daughter of Col. Thales Ames, is also a guest of the Mettlers. Miss Ruth Martin of New York is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. E. L. Daley.

Miss Betsy Sladen and Miss Mary Stuart gave a picnic at the playground for about thirty-five guests—girls and cadets. Mrs. Stuart and Mrs. Carter chaperoned. Miss Mary Palmer, daughter of Col. and Mrs. John McA. Palmer, is arriving this week to be the guest of Miss Betsy Sladen.

The cadet choir went on an excursion on Sunday, Chaplain Wheat taking them to Central Valley. Guests of Mr. and Mrs. Asensio at luncheon on Saturday were Dr. Homero Seris of the Hispanic Society of New York, and Prof. Felix S. Cabello of Johns Hopkins University.

The Misses Sally Sharon and Anne Wilson gave a large picnic for cadets and girls at the playground on Monday evening. Among the girls there were Misses Betsy Sladen, Mary Stuart, Dorothy Townsend, Audrey Dale and a number of others who are visiting here.

Mrs. Weaver gave a bridge of three tables on Tuesday. Additional guests came in for tea, which was poured by Mrs. Chilton. Mrs. Dravo assisted the hostess. Visitors at West Point during the past week have included Col. and Mrs.

Haskell and their sons and Col. and Mrs. Samuel Gleaves. Mrs. Ridgway recently returned from a visit with Mrs. Keyes at Jamestown, N.Y. Dan Daly celebrated his ninth birthday anniversary on Wednesday with a picnic party followed by the movies. Among his guests were Philip and Betty Gage, Helen Hines, Fred Coleman, Stephen Reynolds, Billy Butcher, Harrison Wilson, Gabriel Asensio, Laddie O'Hara, Jack and Beatrice Daly.

In the round robin of polo the West Point Yellowjackets defeated the West Point Blues and the West Point Reds. The line-ups of the teams were: West Point Yellowjackets—Majas, A. R. Harris, A. D. Surles, Willis D. Crittenden, and Mr. Jack Lapham of San Antonio, Texas. West Point Reds—Majas, J. C. R. Schwenck, O. W. Griswold, F. W. Bowley and J. L. Dovers. West Point Blues—Majas, E. W. Taulbee, S. B. Buckner, D. Hudnutt and R. W. Strong.

MARE ISLAND NAVY YARD.

Mare Island, Calif., Aug. 16, 1922.

Rear Adm. L. C. Gregory, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, who spent a week at this yard on a tour of inspection last month, has returned from Pearl Harbor, where he went to look over the needs of the naval station. He will not come to this yard, but after a brief stay in San Francisco will leave for the East. Capt. and Mrs. Donald Curtis have left for San Diego for a fortnight's stay. The former went South in charge of the football team from the barracks.

Friends of Mrs. J. M. Ellicott are preparing to give her a cordial welcome on her return from the East, where she has been visiting for several months past. Mrs. Ellicott spent much time in Washington as well as with her daughters. Mrs. Ellicott is coming to the coast on the Argonne, which is due to arrive in about two weeks.

Mrs. O. G. Skylstead and her daughters, Misses Ann and Esther Skylstead, who have been visiting Lt. and Mrs. Ralph Skylstead, have left for Long Beach, where they will spend the winter. Cdr. J. J. Luchsinger, S.C., who has been on sick leave for several months, has been ordered to the navy yard for temporary duty. The Luchsingers purchased a handsome residence on Russian Hill, San Francisco, last spring, and have been making their home there.

Mrs. M. Curl has returned to her home in San Francisco after a visit at the yard as the house guest of Capt. and Mrs. H. F. Odell. They gave a dinner in her honor last week, when others present were Cdr. and Mrs. Charles Kerrick, Maj. and Mrs. Russell H. Davis and Mrs. Richard Norris, Miss Mary Smith, for three months house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Errol Willlett and Lt. Ralph McDowell.

Cdr. and Mrs. B. V. McCandlish have returned from a delightful visit to Fallen Leaf Lodge, Lake Tahoe. Capt. and Mrs. L. M. Cox have also been spending a few weeks at the Lodge, while Capt. and Mrs. M. E. Reed have been guests at the Tavern, Lake Tahoe. Mrs. Leo Sahn was hostess at a bridge party on Saturday. Mrs. Charles G. McCord was hostess at a bridge tea at her apartments in the Gernard, Vallejo, for Mmes. Calhoun, William Anderson, Francis Yoran, D. H. Comstock, M. H. Swerling, M. B. Stonestreet, A. A. Cederwald and Ralph Skystead.

Mrs. W. E. Baughman and small son, who are making their home in San Francisco at present with Mrs. Baughman's mother, Mrs. J. D. Richards, have been spending a few days in Sacramento with Madame Baughman. They plan to leave at an early date for Puget Sound to join Cdr. Baughman, executive officer of the Gold Star.

Mrs. Frank M. Barrell, wife of Lt. Barrell of Fort Baker, is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Clayton L. Thatcher, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Arthur W. Price of Salt Lake City, for whom she gave a large bridge tea last week. About thirty guests were present. Lt. and Mrs. J. H. Jack entertained at dinner in Vallejo last week for Lt. and Mrs. Ralph Skystead, Mrs. Ruth Tobe and Lt. Mrs. F. C. Dick of Elizabeth, N.J. Lt. Cdr. and Mrs. Myron C. Baker were also dinner hosts last week, entertaining for Cdr. and Mrs. F. K. Perkins, Cdr. and Mrs. Leo Sahn, Cdr. John Manchester and Lt. William Martin.

Capt. Frank Ainsworth, who suffered an accident recently, is under treatment at the Mare Island Hospital. Mrs. Ainsworth is with friends at the yard. Mrs. Richard Norris, who has been visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Cdr. and Mrs. Charles S. Kerrick, during the summer, gave a dinner at Napa Soda Springs last week as a return for the many affairs arranged in her honor during her stay. Those present: Capt. and Mmes. Reed, Bronson, See, Cdr. and Mmes. Kerrick, Calhoun, Perkins, Laumann, Clebourne and Orr, Maj. and Mrs. R. H. Davis, Mrs. M. A. Curl, Mrs. H. F. Odell, Miss Nell Hall of Santa Rosa, Lt. Cdr. and Mrs. Leo Lindley, Lt. Cdr. and Mrs. R. G. Coman, Lt. and Mrs. S. L. Wilson, Cdr. John Manchester, Lt. Cdr. Archibald Douglass, Lt. Cdr. William Martin, Lt. Ralph McDowell, Mrs. Raymond Bowes of Alameda, and Lt. Jerome Witte.

Miss Katherine O'Hern of the Benicia Arsenal and Raymond Bowes of Alameda were weekend guests of Cdr. and Mrs. W. L. Calhoun and Miss Kate Calhoun.

Mrs. Charles R. Davis, mother of Maj. Davis, who has been spending the summer here, having come out from her home in Washington, D.C., was the motif for a bridge tea given by Mrs. Thomas A. Culhane at her Vallejo home. Mrs. Harvey McCormack sailed on this month's transport for Manila, to join Cdr. McCormack. She has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Harry Orr, for a few days preceding her departure, and among the farewell affairs given for her was the dinner over which Cdr. and Mrs. C. S. Kerrick presided.

Mrs. C. V. McCarty has left for Samoa after a few months' visit with relatives in Vallejo. Cdr. McCarty has been on duty there for about a year. Miss Nell Hall has returned to her home in Santa Rosa after a pleasant visit with Cdr. and Mrs. R. G. Coman. Lt. and Mrs. S. L. Wilson entertained the bridge club last night, those present being Lt. and Mrs. J. M. Steele, Mrs. H. B. Broadfoot, Mrs. R. M. Tobe, Lt. and Mrs. M. B. Stonestreet, Lt. and Mrs. Ralph Skystead and Lt. and Mrs. Claude Riley. Lt. and Mrs. Frederick Dravo have returned from a motor trip to Lake Tahoe and the Yosemite. Mrs. G. P. Steele, who has been visiting Lt. and Mrs. Steele, has left for her home. Cdr. and Mrs. W. L. Calhoun and Miss Kate Calhoun spent the weekend with friends in San Francisco and San Rafael.

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Financial Digest

Hereafter the Army and Navy Journal will publish in this column a digest of the financial and investment situation, edited by Mr. Sykes, as an added service to its readers. This paper will be glad to furnish to its readers information on any brokerage house. A letter addressed to the Army and Navy Journal, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York city, will bring the information desired.

THE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK.

By Raymond V. Sykes.

Forbes Investors' Service.

Fundamentally, general business conditions continue to improve. There are a great many indices which may be studied in an endeavor to arrive at conclusions concerning the economic outlook, but correlation is difficult and the results usually unsatisfactory when too broad a consideration is made. So long as the crop prospects are good, available credit ample to meet all needs, and basic industries, especially steel and iron, gaining in production, other barometers whether favorable or not do not carry a great deal of weight.

The daily press reported and commented at length upon the August crop report recently issued by the Government, and suffice to say here the expected yield of almost every farm product bids fair to break all records or considerably exceed the average. While this is encouraging to the farmer, it does not affect him or his buying power so greatly, however, as it does the city dweller. The dollar value of the various total crops is surprisingly close to the same amount year after year, but if the consumer can buy his food cheaper he has a greater sum available, after this primary need is satisfied, for the purchase of manufactured articles or investment.

The Federal Reserve System reports the greatest amount of resources within the last five years. Total gold holdings are slightly over \$3,000,000,000. Every dollar of gold, it is figured, represents about \$11.50 of potential credit under present banking methods. Latest reports from 800 member banks show that not over one-third of the possible credit resources is being required despite the marked recovery in business which has taken place. The explanation is found in continued imports of gold, the rally in commodity prices which has released large volumes of frozen credit, and in the fact that the rally in prices has not gone so far as to require nearly so much credit to finance a volume of business equal to that of 1920, when the credit strain was at its peak. This latter phase is clearly apparent in the case of cotton, for example. At 11 cents a pound the Southern planter could not sell his cotton in the warehouse for an amount equal to that which he had borrowed on it at his bank. At 22 cents he can do so, thus giving the bank the amount of his loans to reloan. But at 22 cents only about half the credit will be necessary to finance the new crop as was required when cotton sold above 40 cents in 1920.

Pig iron production, which some economists believe to be the truest barometer of all, has been gaining month by month since July, 1921, with two minor relapses. It now stands at about 75% of what it normally should be against a low of about 27%. The Steel Corporation reported the largest volume of unfilled orders on July 31 since April, 1921. This means greater activity in new building, which is real progress, and in manufacturing as iron and steel now enter into practically all forms of both.

Freight car loadings offer a convenient guide to current developments, especially if consulted according to the classification of the load. Total loadings at this time are close to those of the corresponding weeks of 1920, which were the greatest for all times, and would probably exceed these if coal production were up to normal. Other mine products, conspicuously copper, are behind two years ago, but improving. Bank clearings, formally a standard indicator, do not longer clearly reflect commercial transactions and hence business activity. Purely financial operations, such as refunding, enter into the showing and distort the conclusions. Changing commodity prices must also be taken into consideration, a dollar to-day representing two of not so long ago.

News of the day, which is more or less startling in character, is rarely significant from the standpoint of the investor. Strikes, no matter how serious at the moment, are always settled and soon forgotten about. The highly satisfactory showing of car loadings belies any adverse effect the strike of railway shop craft employees may have on earnings. Bituminous coal production is about 60% of normal and gaining rapidly. Even the passage of the Fordney tariff is specific and not general in its effects. A high duty on sugar certainly does not improve the position of investors in the Cuban sugar industry, for example, but a study of high and low tariffs in connection with periods of prosperity and depression over many years reveals absolutely no discernible relationship.

It appears, as clearly as it is possible to read the future, that this country is facing satisfactory conditions. The situation in Central Europe is decidedly critical, but this has been true for a long time and is a known factor. The very worst that could happen there should not affect the United States adversely. At present there are held abroad no large amounts of American securities which would be liquidated in case of trouble and depress the market here, as in 1914. The average investor, under the circumstances, can afford to purchase certain second-grade bonds and still feel himself relatively secure. A few suggestions are offered which, while not legal investments for savings banks, meet ordinary requirements, and the buyer is not charged for a redundant safety:

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The statements made herein are based upon information and statistics which we consider reliable. But as not made upon our personal knowledge we do not, of course, guarantee their correctness.

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NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 22, 1922.

Mrs. William McGill and small daughter of Mrs. E. Neff are guests of Capt. Roscoe Arnett, M.C., and Mrs. Arnett, this city.

Mrs. Hyde, wife of Capt. F. Weston Hyde, U.S.A., now stationed at Camp Dix, N.J., and two small daughters are visiting Mrs. Hyde's mother, Mrs. E. R. Smith, Murray avenue, this city. Capt. Hyde will join his family shortly.

Mrs. Porter, widow of Commodore Theodoric Porter, is the guest of Commodore Porter's daughter, Mrs. Carlos Cusachs of this city. Mrs. Porter has entirely recovered from the injuries she received lately in an automobile accident at Milford, Conn.

Lta. Vincent Godfrey and Lowell Cooper of the Naval Academy pased in the tennis matches of the Baltimore Country Club at Catonsville, outside of Baltimore, this week.

Mrs. Barton L. Wright, mother of Lt. Lloyd Wright, has returned to Annapolis from Atlantic City, where she spent the early summer.

Mrs. Coyle and young son left Annapolis Tuesday for New York city, from which they sailed on Thursday for Rio de Janeiro on the Pan American, her husband, Maj. Randolph Coyle, Marine Corps, having been detailed to the command of the detachment of Marines which will be sent by this country to the Brazilian exposition.

Capt. Gordon Haynes and Lt. Cdr. Philip R. Weaver were weekend guests of Lt. Cdr. Mrs. M. A. R. Allen.

Lt. Cdr. Charles Bast and sons, Charles and Selby, are visiting Maysville, Ky., Lt. Cdr. Bast's former home.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Aug. 21, 1922.

The polo and riding club are making arrangements for a polo tournament to be held from Thurday afternoon, Aug. 31, to Sept. 4, on the main polo field. Teams from Chicago, Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Fort Keogh, Mont., and Minneapolis have already accepted. The teams are the 14th Cavalry team from Fort Des Moines, the Waksoda Club from Des Moines, the team from Fort Sheridan, and the Onwentaia team from Chicago. The team from Fort Keogh is from the remount school, the team from Minneapolis is a citizens' team, and the Buffs and Blacks from this garrison. During the tournament a gymkana will also be in progress, as well as a horse show. The garrison polo teams will leave here Sept. 9 for Winnipeg, Canada, where they are to play in a tournament. The officers going from here are Maj. Lyman, Lawes, Brannen, Capt. Tobin, Fox, Gammon, Tuttle, Steele, Lts. Hazelrigg, Kuns, and F. Davis, who is polo manager.

Mrs. A. W. Bjornstad entertained at a bridge luncheon to-day. Capt. and Mrs. Harry J. Collins and Capt. and Mrs. Don F. Pratt entertained Saturday at dinner in compliment to Maj. and Mrs. B. B. Brewer, who left the garrison for Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Capt. and Mrs. Dana Schmall have taken quarters in the Infantry garrison. Col. and Mrs. A. W. Bjornstad were among those from the Twin Cities who entertained Saturday at the opening of the "Hollyhocks" tea rooms on

the Mississippi River drive. They had six guests.

Col. and Mrs. H. H. Rutherford and Col. and Mrs. E. Neff spent the weekend at Lake Sylvia as guests of Mrs. Jacob Leuthold.

Mrs. Clarence Bunker and children, Alice and Gifford Bunker, Fort Leavenworth, who are spending the summer with Mrs. Bunker's mother, Mrs. Douglas Pope, at the Angus Hotel, will leave Monday for Boston to join Col. Bunker at his new station.

Col. H. B. Fiske, Washington, D.C., spent a few days here the guest of Col. and Mrs. A. W. Bjornstad. Mrs. William G. Walker will entertain for the Tuesday bridge club. This will be the last meeting of the club until the first Tuesday in October.

The ladies' riding class entertained Wednesday at Come with a picnic in compliment to Capt. O. S. Peabody, the instructor. The class presented Capt. Peabody with a bridle. Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Fenn, Pelican Lake, spent the weekend here as guests of Capt. and Mrs. Harry J. Collins.

SAN DIEGO AND NEARBY BASES.

San Diego, Calif., Aug. 17, 1922.

Mrs. Brown, widow of Commodore Guy W. Brown, U.S.N., has returned to her home in this city after a visit with Odr. and Mrs. Perkins. Cdr. Miles C. Gorgas, U.S.N., retired, and his daughter, Miss Mary Gorgas, will arrive at Coronado soon to spend the autumn and winter months.

After spending five months with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Brown, in San Diego, Cadet Perry W. Brown left Tuesday on his return to the U.S. Military Academy.

Mrs. Edgar A. Poe, sr., entertained about fifty guests at the Coronado Country Club Saturday evening in honor of her son, Lt. Edgar A. Poe, and his bride, who have recently returned from their honeymoon trip.

Lt. and Mrs. Kendall Preston, U.S.N., are recent arrivals at Hotel del Coronado, registering from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, where Lt. Preston is an instructor.

Mrs. Roger Welles, wife of Rear Adm. Welles, accompanied by Mrs. Eugene Mayer of New York city, is spending two months at Santa Fe, N.M., from which point the two are making trips to points of interest among the old pueblos. Mrs. Welles is studying the life of the Pueblo Indians, and has been attending their dances and fiestas.

Recent arrivals from Washington include Maj. and Mrs. Edgar B. Collyday, Cdr. and Mrs. John R. Hornberger and Lt. Odr. Virgil J. Dixon. Accompanying Maj. and Mrs. Collyday are Mrs. W. E. Waring and W. E. Waring, jr.

Rear Adm. Guy H. Burrage, commanding the Pacific Fleet destroyer force, was the principal speaker at the weekly luncheon of the Kiwanis Club Tuesday and took occasion to speak words of praise for San Diego as a naval base and a home place for the sailors. Capts. Marshall and Watson also spoke briefly at the luncheon.

Announcement has been made that the new \$1,000,000 naval hospital in Balboa Park will be formally placed in commission on Aug. 24, this event having been delayed by the construction of paved highways within the hospital reservation.



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GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y., Aug. 23, 1922. Gen. Bullard returned on Aug. 19 on S.S. Paris after an extensive European tour, on which he was accompanied by Capt. Yuill, aid, Miss Rose Bullard and Master Keith Bullard. They left on June 6 and went through Belgium, Holland and the Rhine and Danube countries to Constantinople, visiting Hungary and Czechoslovakia, Greece, and returning through Europe to England. Gen. Bullard is sailing on Aug. 24 for South America with the Secretary of State's party. He will be accompanied by Capt. Caffey, aid, and Miss Rose Bullard.

Mr. Edwin W. Rich has returned after a six months' visit in California. Her sister, Mrs. A. B. Hill of Patagonia, and her niece, Miss Lucy Fairbanks of Willets, Calif., returned with her and are visiting her.

Mrs. Samuel Sturgis, Jr., is the guest of her parents, Col. and Mrs. Peter Murray.

Mrs. Frederick L. Flinchbaugh of Cleveland is the guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. John C. Chaplain. Edmund B. Smith is sailing for England on Aug. 31 to present in the name of the Secretary of War a Coehorn mortar of the period of George II to the commanding officer, Field Marshal Lord Grenfell of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, in recognition of the gift to Governors Island in 1921 of the regimental battle flag of that distinguished regiment.

The association of the regiment with Governors Island is a very old and close one in that this regiment, 60th Foot, is the direct successor of the Royal American Regiment, 60th Foot, organized in 1756, and for many years on duty on Governors Island. Sir Jeffrey Amherst was for a long period the commanding officer of the regiment.

The 1st Battalion, K.R.R., is still regarded in England as the Governors Island Battalion, and it is to this one the actual presentation will be made. This battalion is sailing for India on Sept. 14, and a communication from the Military Attaché at the American Embassy in London requesting on behalf of the British War Office that the presentation be made before the 1st Battalion leaves is the cause of the ceremony taking place at this time.

FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Aug. 23, 1922. The ladies' bridge club played Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. L. B. Wright. Refreshments were served after the games, which were won by Mrs. Gosman and Mrs. Hause. The others present were Mrs. Long, Mrs. Sharp, Mrs. Ware, Mrs. Booth and Mrs. Cassard.

Maj. and Mrs. Allan Rutherford, their guest, Mrs. Wade, Maj. and Mrs. L. B. Wright and Lt. and Mrs. H. D. Cassard attended the hop at Governors Island.

Mrs. Gosman, wife of Lt. Col. George H. R. Gosman, M.C., returned to Fort Hamilton from New London, Conn., where she has been spending a short vacation with her son Mercer.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Wagner had dinner with friends in New York last Sunday and later attended the concert at the Lewisham Stadium.

Mrs. McGregor, wife of Capt. McGregor, 18th Inf., has arrived here and has been assigned quarters. Mrs. C. O. Webster has left on a short visit to Baltimore.

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND.

Aberdeen, Md., Aug. 22, 1922. Maj. and Mrs. C. G. Helmick on Aug. 8 entertained the following from the Edgewood Arsenal: Capt. and Mrs. Thompson, Capt. and Mrs. Waitt and Miss Betty Waitt. On Aug. 9 Mrs. W. H. Tschappat entertained at bridge for Mrs. Campbell, Nickerson, Taylor, Kennedy, Helmick, Kepner and Lex. Mrs. Wilder was a tea guest.

Maj. and Mrs. Tschappat entertained at dinner on Aug. 11 for Maj. and Mrs. Roger Taylor, Maj. and Mrs. Campbell and Capt. and Mrs. Kresge. Lt. and Mrs. W. E. Becker had as dinner guests on Aug. 11 Maj. and Mrs. Helmick and Dr. Kemp.

Maj. and Mrs. Campbell spent the past weekend at the Anchorage, Eastern Maryland, guests of Mr. Milton Campbell, an uncle of Maj. Campbell. Maj. and Mrs. Helmick entertained at dinner on Aug. 15 for Maj. and Mrs. Campbell, Maj. and Mrs. Taylor and Capt. and Mrs. Thompson of the Edgewood Arsenal.

Col. and Mrs. Tschappat gave a dinner Aug. 16 for Maj. and Mrs. Helmick, Lt. and Mrs. Lex and Lt. and Mrs. Becker. Maj. and Mrs. L. H. Campbell, Jr., entertained Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Bryant of Mt. Pleasant Farm, near Havre de Grace, at a dinner on Aug. 16.

Capt. and Mrs. G. S. Kennedy gave a dinner in honor of Maj. and Mrs. Roger Taylor on Aug. 16. Maj. and Mrs. Taylor left for their new station at West Point the following day. On Aug. 18 Capt. and Mrs. Elliott entertained a dinner party, including Col. and Mrs. Tschappat and Maj. and Mrs. Helmick.

The bridge club held its usual meeting at the officers' club on Aug. 18 and Mrs. Gaston W. Rogers won the honors.

A picnic at "Old Baltimore," a part of the Proving Ground reservation, was enjoyed on Aug. 18. This point has a fine sandy shore, which makes an attractive beach for bathing.

Mrs. Charles E. Bryant of Mt. Pleasant Farm entertained at a tea on Aug. 15 for Mmes. Campbell, Kennedy, Elliott, Lex, and Miss West. Col. and Mrs. Tschappat had as recent guests Maj. and Mrs. Booton and their son of Washington.

Lt. Col. William Taylor, judge advocate of the 3d Corps Area, Baltimore, and Mrs. Taylor were guests of Maj. and Mrs. Helmick on Aug. 21. Mrs. Lynn, wife of Capt. E. A. Lynn, entertained at bridge on Aug. 22.

CAMP FURLONG.

Columbus, N.M., Aug. 14, 1922. Lt. Col. and Mrs. Caffey entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Lt. Col. Dougherty, Miss Dougherty, Capt. and Mrs. Tuohy, Mr. and Mrs. Worthington were hosts for the evening bridge club.

Mrs. and Mrs. Taylor, mother and father of Mrs. Akeroyd, have gone to Los Angeles before returning to their home in Philadelphia. Miss Dougherty, sister of Lt. Col. Dougherty, arrived in camp on Monday.

Mrs. Sibley entertained at a bridge luncheon on Wednesday in honor of her daughter, Lalla Rookh, who left that afternoon to enter school in Los Angeles.

Capt. and Mrs. Kraul entertained at dinner on Monday for Capts. and Mmes. Lyons and Muller, Capt. Jones and Halloran.

Capt. Halloran, who has served with the 24th longer than anyone else with the regiment, left on Wednesday to spend a month's leave before sailing for the Philippines, where he has been

assigned to the 15th Infantry. Mrs. Caffey was hostess for the morning bridge club.

The regiment is in a state of preparation for a move, as notice has been received that the 24th will be moved to Fort Benning after the training season.

Lt. and Mrs. Whitesides entertained at dinner on Wednesday in honor of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Herr. Capt. and Mrs. Wells gave a picnic supper on Friday in honor of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Herr.

FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 18, 1922. The 14th Cavalry gave a regimental dinner and dance at the service club on July 31. Covers were laid for seventy. The 14th Cavalry orchestra furnished excellent concert and dance music. Decorations and table arrangements were in charge of Mmes. Brown, Myers, Hawes, Williams, Miss Kelley, the hostess, and Lt. Mitchell.

All the officers and ladies of the post were present, their guests including Mrs. Harrison and daughter Gladys of Floral Park, L.I.; Mrs. Gorman of Waco, Texas; Lt. Col. Davidson, Capt. Holman, 6th Cav., and Wilkinson, 11th Cav., and numerous guests from Des Moines.

The guests of honor were Capts. and Mmes. A. C. Smith, I. C. Holm and B. C. Woodruff, 14th Cav. Capt. Smith has been with the regiment for over two years and during the past year has served as adjutant. Capt. and Mrs. Smith will leave for West Point, where Capt. Smith will take up his duties as an instructor. Capts. Holm and Woodruff expect to take the trooper's course at the Cavalry School, Fort Riley. Both these officers have been with the regiment several years and are on the regimental staff.

Capt. and Mrs. Holm have as their guests Mrs. Holm's mother, Mrs. Harrison, and Mrs. Holm's sister Gladys of Floral Park, L.I. Mrs. Holm will return with her mother and sister to Long Island in September.

The outdoor swimming pool has been completed by the enlisted men of the 14th Cavalry and is a source of pleasure to the regiment and to about 900 men of the O.M.T.C. now undergoing instruction at the post.

Chaplain Miller, 14th Cav., is conducting a series of open-air services on Sunday evenings. Addresses by ministers from Des Moines, selections by the post choir and 14th Cavalry band have attracted large gatherings.

The post bridge club held its monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. R. A. Brown. Several ladies came in for tea. Capt. and Mrs. Hawes on Aug. 4 held an informal reception before the dance and served supper after the dance.

Capt. and Mrs. Holm entertained with a party at the post outdoor swimming pool. The guests numbered forty. The program included a bathing beauty parade, won by Mrs. Williams; officer's fancy diving, a weenie race, a balloon scramble, walking a rope stretched across the pool, fancy diving by Miss Veltman, and a man's swim exhibition by Capt. Holm. Two huge bon-fires were used to prepare the supper. The 14th Cavalry orchestra furnished music.

Mrs. Myers gave a luncheon at Younker Brothers' tea room in Des Moines on Tuesday for Mmes. Brown, Harrison, Holm, Shaifer, Woodruff, Hawes and Williams. Misses Harrison, Kelley and Veltman. Bridge followed at the home of Mrs. Myers.

Mrs. Williams' sister, Miss Velma Veltman of Brackettville, Texas, is visiting Mrs. Williams during August. Mrs. Jackson, wife of Lt. Jackson, has returned from an extended visit with her parents in Leitchfield, Ky.

Capt. Wilkinson has been joined by his family, who have been at the Presidio of Monterey. Capt. Wilkinson was on duty with the Cavalry-Engineer rifle team and is now spending his leave here.

Capt. and Mrs. Hawes entertained with a hop supper on Aug. 11 for Col. and Mrs. Brown, Lt. Col. Davidson, Mrs. Harrison, Misses Veltman, Harrison, Kelley and McClellan, Capt. and Mmes. Shaifer, Holm, Myers, Williams, Maj. Shipp, Capt. Ringland, Holman and Wilkinson, Lt. Rehna, Judge and Walker.

A polo tournament was held at the post early in August. Teams participating were 14th Cavalry first, second and third teams, and the Wakonda Country Club team. A team trophy to be won by the same team for three consecutive years and individual cups for the tournament were presented by the Wakonda Country Club. The 14th Cavalry first team won the tournament. The team line-up was Capt. A. C. Smith, No. 1; Shaifer, No. 2 (Capt.); Hawes, No. 3, and Williams, back.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 15, 1922. A farewell dance was given on the U.S.S. Nevada Thursday by the officers, in compliment to Capt. and Mrs. Douglas E. Dismukes and their daughter, Miss Julia Dismukes. The upper deck was elaborately decorated with palms, flags, ferns and electric lights, and at eleven o'clock a buffet supper was served. The guests were received by Capt. and Mrs. Dismukes and Miss Dismukes, who were assisted by Rear Adm. and Mrs. Philip Andrews and Capt. and Mrs. L. B. Porterfield. The guests, numbering about 200, were the officers and their wives on this station and at the Naval Base, and members of the younger set of Norfolk and Portsmouth. The ship sailed Friday for Brazil to attend the exposition.

Mrs. A. A. Garcelon of Baltimore is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Urquhart, Algion Park. Mrs. J. A. C. Gruber has left to be the guest of her nephew, Mr. Leigh Powell of Baltimore, and Mrs. H. W. B. Glover at Annapolis.

Mrs. Charles Leroy Haines entertained at a bridge luncheon Wednesday for Miss Helen Fowlkes of Mobile, Ala., guest of Lt. T. Louis Nash, U.S.N., and Mrs. Nash at the Naval Base. The guests included Mmes. Benjamin S. Gantz, H. R. Stanford, T. L. Nash, J. W. Thomason, Otis Wildman, Bruce Holden, K. P. Luker, L. B. Frazier, G. B. Strickland, Misses Frances Settle and Anne Ramey.

Mrs. Walter McLean arrived last week to be the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson of Baltimore, at their cottage, Virginia Beach. She was accompanied by her brother, Dr. Bourne Jarvis of New York. Rear Adm. McLean, U.S.N., retired, will arrive later.

Lt. Clifford G. Richardson, U.S.N., who is stationed at Annapolis, has arrived to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hemingway, to be with Mrs. Richardson and little one, who are spending the summer with them at their home, Pemberly, avenue.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles C. Ross and Master C. C. Ross have returned to the navy yard after a month's automobile trip North. While away they were guests of Lt. Col. Ross's mother,

Mrs. H. F. Ross of Richmond, Ind., at her summer home, Ipswich, Conn.; of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Carpenter at their summer home, Altamont, N.Y., and of Maj. Henry N. Manney, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Manney at Quantico.

Mrs. J. W. Thomason had a card party Friday for Miss Helen Fowlkes of Mobile, Mmes. T. Louis Nash, T. B. Null, Guyahert, Vroom, B. S. Ganzi, Costello, and Miss Frances Settle.

Lt. John C. Foster, U.S.M.C., retired, Mrs. Foster and Lt. Foster's mother are occupying an apartment in the Stratford, Ghent.

Lt. T. Louis Nash, U.S.N., and Mrs. Nash entertained last week at a card party for their guest, Miss Helen Fowlkes, and for Capt. and Mrs. Thomason, Lt. Cols. and Mmes. Traylor and Culbert, Ia., and Mmes. Luker, Haines and Null, Lt. L. J. Nelson and J. D. Benjamins.

Mrs. W. T. H. Galliford has returned to her home, Marine Barracks, after spending a month at Apple Orchard Camp, Bedford, Va.

John F. Reed, who has been the guest of his brother-in-law and sister, Maj. Augustus Norton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Norton, Redgate avenue, has returned to his home in Richmond, Va.

PLATTSBURG BARACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Aug. 17, 1922. Insp. Gen. E. A. Helmick arrived at the post on Aug. 11 to make an inspection of the Citizens' Military Training Camp.

Lt. and Mrs. Fredrik L. Knudsen, Jr., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son on Aug. 13.

Lt. and Mrs. Carl R. Duffner entertained at five tables of bridge on Thursday evening, Aug. 10. Mrs. J. C. Cockburn gave a birthday party for her daughter on Aug. 11.

Brig. Gen. John T. Goldswaite, M.R.C., visited at the post on Aug. 11.

Mrs. J. W. Henson entertained at seven tables of bridge on Aug. 14. Mrs. B. F. Hood entertained the ladies of the post bridge club on Aug. 15.

Lt. Newton Longfellow and Lt. Howard of the 5th Aero Squadron, Mitchel Field, L.I., arrived at the post on Aug. 16. In attempting to land on the parade ground Lt. Longfellow narrowly escaped striking some wires of the Radio Station, and in attempting to avoid them he was forced to make a rapid descent, which tore the landing gear loose from his machine.

Capt. and Mrs. D. I. Stanton and Capt. C. B. Spruit left to day for Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Mrs. C. O. Leopold and daughter Sarah of Cleveland, Ohio, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Leopold's daughter, Mrs. H. H. Lewis.

Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Lowery left on Aug. 14 for Medina, N.Y. Capt. Lowery is taking advantage of a short leave prior to his proceeding to Fort Benning.

Brig. Gen. William Weigel arrived at the post on Aug. 17 to make an inspection of the Citizens' Military Training Camp. Gen. Weigel was accompanied by Maj. Thomas L. Crys- tal of the 2d Corps Area Headquarters.

Mrs. William Gosselin of Troy, N.Y., mother of Mrs. F. W. Caswell, is visiting at the post.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Nebr., Aug. 15, 1922.

Maj. and Mrs. Jones on Aug. 11 entertained at a watermelon party dance on the tennis court for Miss Elizabeth Skinner. Present, Mises Dorothy Schreiner, Virginia Currie, Margaret Rogers, Alice Rogers, Mary Murchison, Helen Bryan, Mearns, Schreiner, Currie, Fries, Johnston, Bryan, Murchison, Dye, Gilbert and Lt. R. C. Barlow.

Col. and Mrs. Johnston entertained Maj. and Mrs. Rogers and the Misses Rogers and Lt. Barlow at dinner on Friday.

Mrs. Preston is visiting her son, Lt. A. M. Parsons. Mrs. Preston came from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and will return in a few weeks because of the departure of the troops to the range.

THE ENGINEER SCHOOL.

Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., Aug. 28, 1922.

Mrs. James A. Dorst on Aug. 11 entertained at bridge. Prizes were won by Mrs. Philip B. Fleming and Mrs. Clarence L. Sturdevant.

Col. and Mrs. James A. Woodruff entertained at supper Aug. 11 in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Hertie of Gunston Hall and Mr. Hertie's sister of Chicago.

Lt. Col. Arthur F. Crosby, O.R.C., director of the C.M.T.C. Association, on Aug. 12 inspected the C.M.T.C. camp here and afterwards lunched with Col. and Mrs. Woodruff. On Aug. 14 Mrs. William P. Tompkins entertained at bridge in honor of Mrs. Donald A. Davison. Mrs. Woodruff and Maj. Dorst on Aug. 16 were hosts at the post bridge club. Mrs. Robert A. Laird entertained at bridge on Aug. 16 in honor of her mother, Mrs. K. M. Ward, and Capt. Laird's sister-in-law, Mrs. O. C. Laird.

The hostesses at the Service Club, Mrs. DeVaughn and Mrs. Woodward, entertained over 100 mothers and children of the post at a bubble party Monday afternoon, Aug. 21, when musical chairs, maypole, soap bubbles and ice-cream were combined in a memorable occasion of mirth. Prizes were given to the boy and the girl blowing the largest bubbles.

FORT NIAGARA.

Fort Niagara, N.Y., Aug. 16, 1922.

Maj. and Mrs. Bradford Chynoweth, Maj. and Mrs. Carroll Bagby, Capt. and Mmes. Paul W. Mapes, Frank E. Shaw, Neal W. Richmond and Homer F. Tate and Lt. and Mrs. Willis Conover, the officers being of the Infantry rifle and pistol teams, are temporarily located at Youngstown, Maj. Per Ramey, captain of the Infantry rifle team, and Mrs. Ramey and children are spending a few weeks at the post.

Col. and Mrs. Frederic D. Evans have as their guest Miss Ward.

Mrs. Robert Whitfield is visiting her mother, Mrs. Butler, in Youngstown. Miss Betty Gaskill of Mt. Holly, N.J., is visiting Miss Julia Huguet, who entertained a number of the younger set with a beach party complimentary to her guest.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles F. Sullivan are the proud parents of a baby girl born Aug. 4.

Mrs. Clifford Kershaw is entertaining her mother. Capt. and Miss Emerson spent a few days with Capt. and Mrs. Mann, who spent the week-end with Capt. and Miss Emerson at Silver Lake, N.Y.

Mrs. Adelpha Huguet spent a few days in Buffalo as the guest of Mrs. Alice Werner. The officers and the ladies of the Infantry rifle and pistol teams entertained the officers and ladies of the post with a dance and buffet supper at the Gym.

Miss Coggswell has returned to her home in

August 26, 1922.

at her and Mrs. Arthur D. Martin. Col. and Mrs. Bradford have left for a lake trip to To-
ronto and Montreal. Mrs. Dan Chisholm, who
has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Walter
J. Sam, has returned to Washington.
The 1st Battalion, 28th Infantry, under com-
mand of Maj. Hernandez, arrived on the 12th
from Fort Porter for its range practice. Mrs.
Hernandez is visiting Lt. and Mrs. John Miller.
The bachelors of the Infantry ride and pi-
lot teams entertained Saturday with a dinner
party at the Clifton Hotel, Niagara Falls, On-
tario, in honor of Col. and Mrs. Adolphine
Engest. The guests were Maj. Newgarden,
Capt. Myers, Capt. Macon, Lt. and Mrs. J. S.
Miller, Lt. and Mrs. Frederick Dixon, Misses
Virginia and Julia Huguet, Elizabeth Gaskill,
Lena Grenville and Lt. Andino, Johnston
and Hinds and Capt. Stephens and O'Mo-
ndro.
Lt. and Mrs. J. S. Miller entertained a
number of the ladies of the post and officers
of the post and of the Infantry team.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., Aug. 19, 1922.
Col. James B. Gowen, with his two youngest
daughters, Marjory and Kathleen, returned on
Tuesday after a two weeks' trip and visit to
Col. Gowen's mother, Mrs. M. D. Gowen, at
her summer cottage on Long Island, N.Y.

Col. and Mrs. Lawrence B. Simonds re-
turned yesterday from a trip to New York and
Connecticut. They will shortly move into No.
9, Instructors' Row.

Mr. William Vestal has returned from a
month's visit to his brother-in-law and sister,
Capt. and Mrs. E. C. Seeds, at Fort D. H.
Wright. Measrs. Robert Travel and John
Kimmel are house guests of Mr. William Vestal
at Col. and Mrs. Vestal's quarters.

Col. and Mrs. Edward Kimmel, Miss Mar-
garet Kimmel and Mr. John Kimmel came on
the 15th and are located temporarily at the
Brighton, D.C.

Maj. Gilbert H. Stewart, Mrs. Stewart and
their four children have joined the post. Maj.
Stewart is the new executive officer of the
Army War College, having relieved Col. James
B. Gowen. Maj. Stewart was a student officer
at the College last year.

Col. and Mrs. James B. Gowen have had as
their house guests a sister of Mrs. Gowen, her
husband and family, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew
McTigue, Miss Kathleen and Mr. Harold Mc-
Tigue, who were en route to their home at
Far Rockaway, N.Y.

Col. George S. Simonds, assistant com-
mander of the Army War College and assis-
tant past commander, has returned to his du-
ties. Mrs. Simonds and daughters and Mrs.
John H. Page will return Sept. 1.

Young Miss Bettie Lou Gowen has been en-
tertaining as her house guest for the past week
her cousin, Valerie Clitheroe.

FORT GEORGE WRIGHT.

Fort George Wright, Wash., June 30, 1922.

Miss Ballou and Miss Sallie Ballou, who
have returned from their studies in the East,
have been the inspiration for a number of
pleasant social affairs. Mrs. William S.
Graves, wife of Maj. Gen. Graves of Camp
Dix, N.J., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Wil-
liam R. Orton.

Capt. and Mrs. Orville Jackson entertained
a formal breakfast at Hotel Davenport,
their guests being Col. and Mrs. C. C. Ballou,
Capt. and Mrs. I. B. Smock, Miss Ballou, Miss
Sallie Ballou, Capt. F. P. Simpson and Lt.
Cambre.

Capt. and Mrs. Herbert Euden have left for
their new station, Anchorage, Alaska, and Lt.
and Mrs. Robert V. Laughlin for Schofield
Barracks, H.T.

Capt. and Mrs. Bradfield Smock were hosts
at a buffet bridge on June 12.

Mrs. Thialia Arnoldson and daughter of
Missoula, Mont., have been house guests of
Col. and Mrs. C. C. Ballou. In honor of Mrs.
Arnoldson Col. and Mrs. Ballou entertained
the officers and ladies of the post and their
many friends of Spokane, the Misses Ballou
joining the receiving line. The 58th Infantry
had played on the lawn.

On June 31 the designation of this regiment
was changed from the 58th to the 4th Infantry
and the battalion stationed at Fort George
Wright augmented by the arrival of three
officers and ninety men from Camp Lewis.
The new signs on Officers' Row show Capts.
Abrams, Bowes and Blizard, Maj. Chapman,
M.C., accompanied the troops, but returned
after the completion of the transfer to Camp
Lewis.

Maj. Ziba L. Henry, M.C., and Mrs. Henry,
accompanied by their daughter Eleanor, left
on June 24 for an extended trip to the East,
by the way of California and the Southern
States, stopping en route to visit their son at
Tucson, Ariz.

Among those entertaining at dinners during
the month were Col. and Mrs. Ballou, Maj.
and Mrs. Lee Davis, Maj. and Mrs. Z. L.
Henry, Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Fraser and Capt.
and Mrs. Bradfield Smock. Capt. J. J. Fraser
has left for Fort Niagara, N.Y., to compete
for the rifle team. Mrs. Fraser and the chil-
dren, during his absence, are visiting in Yak-
ima, Wash.

Mrs. and Mrs. Andrew O. Holm of Sunnyside,
Wash., are house guests of Chaplain and Mrs.
E. Eric Lane. Miss Ruth Lane of Eugene,
Ore., recently visited her brother, the Chap-
lain, on her way to the East.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 16, 1922.

All the officers and enlisted men at Fort
Monroe assembled in front of Coast Defense
Headquarters on Aug. 15 at 11:30 a.m. for
the purpose of bidding Col. James B. Mitchell,
C.A.C., their commanding officer, good-bye,
Col. Mitchell having been ordered to Fort
Totten, N.Y., for duty.

The whole affair was arranged by the enlisted
personnel, and the Colonel had no knowledge
whatever that it was going to happen until he
heard the band playing "Hail to the Chief"
in front of headquarters.

As the Colonel came out upon the porch at
headquarters the band ceased playing, and Sgt.
Maj. H. M. Forbes, C.A.C., spokesman for the en-
listed men, expressed their great regret at the
Colonel's departure and wished him every suc-
cess in his future undertakings, after which
all present gave the Colonel three rousing cheers.
Col. Mitchell replied that he regretted, more
than he could explain, the fact that he was
forced to leave Fort Monroe. He stated that

he wished specially to thank all the soldiers
for their hearty co-operation in helping to bring
Fort Monroe up to its present state of efficiency,
and hoped that this condition would still exist
after his departure. At the conclusion of the
Colonel's remarks there was great applause and
the band played "Auld Lang Syne," bringing
the ceremonies to a close.

During the ceremonies the occasion was made
more spectacular by airplanes from Langley
Field, which had been furnished by the com-
manding officer of Langley Field at the request
of the enlisted men at Fort Monroe, hovering
over Coast Defense Headquarters.

SIXTH CAVALRY GIVES HORSE AND
MOTOR SHOW.

The horse and motor show given on Aug. 17
at Camp McClellan, Ala., under the auspices
of the 6th Cavalry, for the benefit of the Army
Relief Society, was interrupted when about
half over by a heavy rainstorm, accompanied
by a high wind. The polo field was profusely
decorated, and so much of the program as it
was possible to complete was enjoyed by the
many soldiers and civilians who attended. The
assembly of the large amount of Army equip-
ment, in addition to the mounted events, spoke
well for the Regular Army units at the camp,
and the interruption of the program stopped
what promised to be, at the time, one of the
most successful sport events of the training
reason. The following prizes were awarded
before the rainstorm:

Best turned out four-line team: 1st prize,
Pvt. Hendrix and Corley, Service Troop, 6th
Cav.; 2d prize, Pts. Brandhurst and Smith,
Service Co., 29th Inf.; 3d prize, Pts. Burns
and Tucker, Service Troop, 6th Cav.

Best turned out motor equipment, in five
classes: Light cargo truck, 1st prize, Pts.
Carter and McCaughie, Service Co., 29th Inf.;
2d prize, Sgt. Margrave, 60th Co., M.T.; 3d
prize, Pts. Fahl, Motor Transport, Class B,
heavy cargo truck: 1st prize, Pvt. Owen,
Training Battery No. 4; 2d, Pvt. Davidson,
6th Inf.; 3d, Pvt. Hendley, 6th Inf., Class C,
Tank Trucks: 1st prize, Pvt. Topper; 2d, Sgt.
Griffith, Tank Platoon No. 4. Class D, touring
cars: 1st prize, Corp. Straub; 4th Tank Pla-
toon: 2d, Pvt. Freeman, Motor Transport;
3d, Pvt. Lawrence, 60th Co., Motor Transport.
Class E, side cars: 1st prize, Pvt. McLain,
29th Inf.; 2d, Pvt. Hicks, Motor Transport;
3d, Pvt. Walford, Motor Transport.

Light spring wagon: 1st prize, Pts. Lester
and Ayers, Service Troop, 6th Cav.

Machine guns, animal drawn: 1st prize,
Corp. Slack, Co. H., 29th Inf.; 2d, Corp. Mc-
Ghee, Co. H., 29th Inf.; 3d, Corp. O'Grady,
Howitzer Co., 29th Inf.

Rolling kitchen, animal drawn: 1st prize,
Sgt. Jordan and Pvt. Archer, Co. F, 29th Inf.

Pole climbing: 1st prize, Pvt. Moore, 6th
Inf.; 2d, Pvt. Richards, Sig. Corps.

Best turned out squad: 1st prize, Corp.
Shes, Troop B, 6th Cav.; 2d, Corp. Munroe,
Troop L, 4th T.C. Squadron; 3d, Corp. Werth,
Troop A, 6th Cav.

Saddling and bridling contest: 1st prize,
Pvt. Thorne, 29th Inf.; 2d prize, Corp. Edwards,
Hqrs. Troop, 6th Cav.; 3d prize, Corp.
Harris, 4th Training Battery.

Best type of Cavalry mount: 1st prize, Capt.
Truxes, 6th Cav.; 2d, Sgt. Klaevsky, Troop L,
4th T.C. Sqdn.; 3d, Corp. Munroe, Troop L,
4th T.C. Sqdn.

Jumping class for enlisted men: 1st prize,
Pvt. Walker, Troop B, 6th Cav.; 2d, Sgt.
Williams, Troop C, 6th Cav.; 3d, 1st Sgt.
Clark, Troop L, 4th T.C. Sqdn.

PUGET SOUND FORTS.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 14, 1922.
Miss Sara Greene, daughter of Maj. and
Mrs. Royal K. Greene, entertained at dinner
at Fort Casey on Aug. 7 in honor of her house
guest, Miss Violet Dusenbury. Capt. and Mrs.
Kirkpatrick Mason entertained at a buffet din-
ner and bridge at Fort Casey on Aug. 7 for
Mrs. Gardner and Capt. J. F. Jacobs, Misses
H. Jacobs, M. B. Mulholland, S. T. Anderec,
J. Longstreet Welch, John Harvey Madison,
Capts. Edward Eugene Murphy and Herbert
Gardner, Dr. Henry Mulholland and Lt.
Welch and Madison.

Capt. and Mrs. Arthur D. Hughes and Mrs.
W. J. Hughes were dinner guests of Lt. and
Mrs. Coughlin at Fort Worden on Saturday.
Mrs. George Welch entertained at bridge this
week at Port Townsend station for Mrs. Lewis
Ut of San Diego; Mrs. H. G. Hamlet, wife
of Capt. Hamlet, and Mrs. Emery, wife of Maj.
Emery.

Capt. and Mrs. Kelyn ap Rice have as guests
at Fort Worden Miss Margaret Lent of Wash-
ington, D.C. Maj. and Mrs. Alexander C. Sullivan,
who have been at Fort Casey for several
weeks, have returned to Utah.

Capt. and Mrs. E. H. Underwood, who have
been at Fort Casey for a time, have returned
to Seattle. Mrs. Rutherford, wife of Capt.
Dorsey J. Rutherford, entertained last week at
bridge and tea in honor of her cousin, Mrs.
Julia Norton McCormick of Los Angeles.

Capt. and Mrs. E. H. Underwood entertained
at a buffet supper followed by bridge at Fort
Casey on Aug. 1. The guests included Maj.
and Mrs. Royal K. Greene, Maj. and Mrs. Alex-
ander Sullivan, Capt. and Mrs. Herbert A.
Gardner, Lt. and Mrs. John Harvey Madison,
Miss S. T. Andrews, Miss Margarette Cardon
and Maj. E. Rowland.

Mr. Creighton of Honolulu has arrived at
Fort Worden to be the guest of his niece, Mrs.
Merriam, and Col. Henry M. Merriam. Maj.
and Mrs. Royal K. Greene have as their house
guest Maj. and Mrs. F. Dusenbury and their
two children.

Before leaving Fort Worden to return to
their station at Salem, Ore., they will motor
through British Columbia with Maj.
and Mrs. Greene next week.

Capt. and Mrs. Joseph F. Stiley sailed this
week on the Alexander for San Francisco where
Capt. Stiley will enter the Leterman Hospital.
As a farewell to Col. and Mrs. Charles L.
Phillips, who are leaving for California the
military department of the University of Wash-
ington and their wives gave a large reception
at the home of Maj. and Mrs. E. B. Dennis,
Seattle, on Aug. 11. The tea table was pre-
sided over by Mrs. Henry Suzalo, wife of Pres-
ident Suzalo; Mrs. Oscar Charles, wife of Col.
Charles of Fort Lawton; Mrs. Oren B. Meyer,
wife of Col. Meyer, and Mrs. E. Weldon Young.
Dr. and Mrs. E. Weldon Young entertained
at dinner for Col. and Mrs. Charles L. Phillips
and intimate friends on Aug. 10 in Seattle.

Maj. and Mrs. K. S. Gregory entertained
at dinner in Seattle on Aug. 9 for Col. and
Mrs. Phillips. Col. and Mrs. H. T. Matthews
entertained for the same couple at dinner at
the Rainier Club, Seattle, on Aug. 5. Mrs.
O. B. Meyer entertained at luncheon for Mrs.
Phillips at the Sunset Club.



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THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL
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PUGET SOUND NAVAL STATION.

Puget Sound, Wash., Aug. 14, 1922.

Naval and local society was deeply interested
in the grand ball given at Paradise Inn, Mount
Rainier, on Aug. 8, in honor of Adm. and Mrs.
E. W. Eberle. The society people of Seattle
and Tacoma and prominent naval officers and
wives motored to the National Park for the
affair, spending the day on the way and meet-
ing for luncheon at Ohop Bob on the road
to the mountain. The party assembled again
for dinner at the inn before the ball. There
were about 500 guests, at least 400 from naval
circles. Among those present were Capt. Adams
and Mrs. B. F. Hutchinson, R. H. Jackson
and J. V. Chase, Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Bell,
C. H. Dickins, E. H. Campbell, O. P. Jackson,
Capt. and Mrs. R. L. Hart, Capt. and Mrs. R. L.
Irvine, Lt. Cdr. S. D. Hart, Ensigns R. G. Sturges
and Cdr. Eugene H. Tricou.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Lando have arrived from
Honolulu and are guests of their son, Cdr. Ellis
Lando, and Mrs. Lando. Capt. and Mrs. Ivan
C. Wettonell were honor guests at a dinner at
the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Migliavacca in
Bremerton on Aug. 4. Additional guests were
Lt. Cdr. and Mrs. R. W. Wuest and Lt. and
Mrs. Allen Hoar.

Cdr. and Mrs. Thomas S. King entertained
at dinner on Aug. 5 on board the U.S.S. California
with the following guests: Capt. Charles
Cook.

and Mrs. Louis B. McBride at the officers' club.

In honor of Mrs. E. W. Eberle, wife of Adm.
Eberle, U.S.N., Mrs. C. P. Kindleberger entertained
at her home in the navy yard at a bridge
luncheon. Invited to meet her were Mmes. B.
B. Hutchinson, Ivan C. Wettonell, F. E.
Ridgley, E. R. Gaylor, V. L. Cottman, R. W.
Wuest, T. S. King, Emil Theiss, M. C. Shirley,
Paul Theiss, Thomas Ruhn and Trafford Hute-
son.

Capt. W. W. Bush (ret.) entertained at dinner
in honor of Capt. and Mrs. C. P. Kindle-
berger on Aug. 10 at the officers' club. The
guests included Mmes. V. L. Cottman, Emil
Theiss, Harriet Brown, Lieut. Cdr. and Mrs.
R. W. Wuest, Miss Mary Mattioli, Cdr. and Mrs.
Ellis Lando, Lt. and Mrs. Paul Theiss, Miss
Katherine Theiss, Cdr. and Mrs. R. L.
Irvine, Lt. Cdr. S. D. Hart, Ensigns R. G. Sturges
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